

BRITAIN SEEKS
NEW MARKETS
FOR ITS COAL

Overproduction in Ruhr
Has Caused Accumulation
of 10,000,000 Tons

GERMANS ENDEAVOR
TO LOWER RAIL COSTS

Export of British Coal in 1924
Drops 18,000,000 Tons, Compared
With Year Before

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 23.—An intensive search for new markets for the sale of British coal is foreshadowed by events in Germany, where an accumulation of more than 10,000,000 tons of coal, for which the German market has no outlet, has caused the coal producers to seek reduced rail charges, making it possible for them to sell their coal in north Germany and Baltic ports.

Germany Uses Less Coal

There has been a considerable decrease in coal consumption in Germany, due to two factors which are of great benefit to the general economic situation of the country, although they may temporarily cause a setback to the coal industry. These are the large water-power development which has taken place in Germany, and the success which has been achieved in finding uses for the low-grade heating substances, such as lignite. For instance, in Berlin, the electric light and power plant is operated with lignite fuel, while for domestic heating, lignite briquettes have found a wide market.

At the present time, the German center for the import of British coal is at Hamburg, and the transportation charge is only 8s. a ton. German coal must now pay 11s. for the 200-mile haul from the Ruhr. If the reduction in rates now asked from the German railways should be granted, it is expected that all coal used in Germany will soon be supplied by that country's mines.

Private Subsidization

Meanwhile, German mine owners are taking active steps to encourage the consumption of German coal in their own country, and partly to stimulate sales in the foreign market by paying exporters the difference between cost prices and foreign selling prices. It amounts to a private subsidization of export, and really operates to industry now being widely discussed in England would do.

British coal mine owners, however, are taking energetic measures to find means of offsetting any loss of foreign markets. The British Government is affording the greatest possible co-operation to these efforts, which consist in part of laboratory experiments in attempting to find ways of utilizing low-grade coals for the production of fuel oil, coke and various by-products by low temperature carbonization methods. It is also planned to effect great economies and to make possible a cheaper electrical current by the utilization of coal in power plants directly at the pit mouth, instead of by power plants located in centers of consumption, something along the lines of the super-power system which has recently been outlined for the industrial sections of the American Atlantic seaboard.

MR. MAX TO FORM CABINET

BRUSSELS, May 23 (AP).—The King today asked the Premier, M. Max, to form a cabinet to succeed that of Premier Aloys van de Vyver, which resigned yesterday. M. Max agreed to attempt to form a temporary business ministry, unofficially, until any parliamentary political groups.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

SATURDAY, MAY 23, 1925

General

America Fixes Its Debt-Funding

Mr. Burroughs Wins Medal

Lord Onslow Clears Up Situation

American Wage Found Highest

Riffians Stand Ground Firmly

British Envoy Asks Market in

America

Britain Seeks Markets for Coal

World News in Brief

British Outline Electric Plan

Los Angeles to Be Host to Shrine

Dry Forces Win Big Victory

Small Town Industries Make Plea

for Railroad Service

Girl Scouts Present Inaugural

Vermont Bus Permits Issued

Financial

Stock Prices Generally Firm

New York Stock Market

Boston Stocks

New York Curb Quotations

Money Rate Factor in Stocks

Sentiment in Wheat Cheerful

Sports

Western Conference Tennis

Princeton Golf Outlook

Major-League Baseball

Nurmi Falls to Second

Features

The Sundial

Sunset Stories

Radio

The Diary of a Young Man

Music News of the World

Book Reviews and Literary

The Home Forum

Teach us to pray

Editorials

Letters to the Editor

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

The Week in New York

American Tourists in France
to Come Under New Conditions

M. Caillaux's Intention Is to Place Them on Different
Basis From That of Foreign Residents—Bill Would
Raise Cost of Identity Cards to 200 Francs

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS, May 23.—Tourists from the United States and other countries are to be charged by the authorities, when visiting France, on a different basis from that of foreign residents. So the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor was informed was the intention of Joseph Caillaux, the Finance Minister. At present the identity card which foreigners must procure if staying a fortnight or more costs less than a dollar, namely 15 francs. But the budgetary bill contained a proposal to raise the cost to 200 francs. Although introduced last year it still hangs fire and it is for M. Caillaux to decide whether he will insist on the proposal of his predecessor.

His desire is to make the identity card available for two years at a charge of 200 francs, but also to issue a special card to tourists valuable for six months only, for which the charge would be 50 francs. In addition, cards to students and workers would be cheaper still, namely 10 francs. It should be understood that until the budgetary bill is finally passed the present normal charge for an identity card is to continue in existence.

Passport and Visa

Americans who are arriving in France many thousands strong are at a disadvantage compared with citizens of other countries, in that they must pay \$10 for a passport and \$10 for a visa. This is hardly the fault of France, which has fixed the price of the visa in accordance

RIFFIANS STAND
GROUND FIRMLY

Strong Resistance Shown to
Gen. de Chambrun's Forces
in the Moroccan Zone

RABAT, French Morocco, May 23 (AP).—The Riffian tribesmen are standing ground stoutly against the forces seeking to oust them from the French zone, and, although Gen. de Chambrun's success in Thursday's and Friday's operations is unquestioned, Abd-el-Krim and his followers still loom as formidable foes.

French authorities here say the Riffians have shown themselves to be thoroughly organized along the lines developed in the Great War, and that the French everywhere in de Chambrun's zone have captured the enemy's positions only by bayonet charges.

The situation has been greatly improved by a brilliant operation in the central sector under the direction of de Chambrun. The operation, the object of which was to relieve the region of the upper Ouergha valley, was participated in by two French columns supported by artillery and aviation.

The forces advanced against resistance from the Riffians who were established in trenches, and from other numerous contingents which hurried from the northeast and put to flight, according to the official French communiqué, and one tribe which has been over to Abd-el-Krim by the Moorish leader himself is reported to have submitted to the French.

Painleve to Stand or Fall

on Verdict of the Chamber

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 23.—A total of 30,000,000 francs in supplementary credits is what the Government means to demand for the Moroccan operations. This is much lower than the figures hitherto mentioned, but obviously, if the hostilities are prolonged, further credits must be demanded.

Paul Painlevé intends to stand or fall on the verdict of the Chamber regarding Moroccan affairs. He will demand an instant discussion. The Socialists appear to have put themselves in a most embarrassing situation, for they have pronounced themselves against the operations and may be obliged to vote against the Government.

It is certain, in that case, that the Nationalists will vote for the Government with the Radicals. This will be what the French call an alternative majority and plainly the Bloc des Gauches will be split. Efforts are being made to prevent a public division, but the Socialists have committed themselves too positively and are ranged with the Communists.

Edouard Herriot, on the other hand, who was thought to be on the side of the Socialists, has flatly proclaimed his solidarity with M. Painlevé. The preparations for the coming battle were made under his ministry by General Nollet, and Marshal Lyautey in a letter personally testifies to the sympathy and assistance he obtained from the predecessor of M. Painlevé. Naturally this makes a powerful argument for M. Painlevé against those who accuse him of imperialistic designs.

Some alarm, nevertheless, is felt at the arrangements which Louis Malvy is rumored to have made in Madrid. That he should have reached an agreement by which Spain will raise difficulties if the French should, in the course of fighting, cross the indeterminate line which is the frontier between the French and Spanish zones, is in a measure approved.

SALE OF FLEET
IS URGED TO CUT
ANNUAL DEFICIT

Admiral Palmer Reporting
\$28,000,000 Loss Sees Economy
in Private Ownership

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In one of the frankest discussions of the American Merchant Marine since the war, Admiral Leigh C. Palmer, president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, told the United States Chamber of Commerce yesterday that the Government is operating its emergency fleet at an annual deficit of \$28,000,000, that although this represents a reduction in the original deficit there is still slight hope of making the federal fleet self-supporting and that full efficiency is impossible under government management.

Even if the fleet is sold to private operators, Admiral Palmer continued, the higher American marine costs resulting from higher wages and a higher American standard of living, will make future subsidies or changes in American sea laws necessary. Asserting that his view is not pessimistic but simply a frank facing of economic facts, the Nation itself must take, Admiral Palmer said, that the alternative to unpopularity in the future will be to let foreign nations build American ships.

Should Abandon Field

Some foreign nations can build ships 25 per cent cheaper than America, he said. He implied that America should abandon this field to its competitors, but that it should change its laws to permit American lines to buy and operate such ships after they are built under the American flag. He continued:

"It is plain that a private owner can do many things to secure business that a government operator cannot do. In short, the Government should dispose of its fleet to private ownership as soon as possible with the economies which would result, but for the far more important purpose of placing the Merchant Marine on an efficient and permanent basis."

Two Kinds of Handicaps

There are two kinds of handicaps, he said, from which American ships suffer, "tangible differentials," and "intangible differentials." The first are "higher fixed charges." The second arise from "inefficient operation resulting from America's being a newcomer in the shipping field. They are expressed in lack of traffic agencies at home and abroad, the lack of advantageous trade conditions and an unestablished reputation."

The "intangible differentials," Admiral Palmer said, will diminish or

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

SMALL TOWN INDUSTRIES MAKE
PLEA FOR RAILROAD SERVICE

Abandonment of B. & M. Branches Would Cause Irreparable Damage, Say Representatives of Plants in
Goffstown, New Boston and Weare

CONCORD, N. H., May 23 (Special).—Representatives of industrial and agricultural interests in small towns affected by the proposed railroad abandonment program of the Boston & Maine Railroad testified today before the interstate and public service commissioners at the State House.

B. H. Meyers, Interstate Commerce Commissioner, left New Hampshire this afternoon for the hearing, but will continue next week without him. He will be represented by an examiner for the commission and by the New Hampshire Public Service Commission. At his request, the next week will be required for the State of New Hampshire to complete its evidence.

The testimony today was to the effect that industrial plants located in such small towns as Goffstown, New Boston and Weare will be damaged irreparably by railroad abandonment. Figures were presented to show that these industries furnish the backbone of the industrial life of the communities in which they are situated.

The railroad contention is that busses and motor trucks will not only take the place of the branch railroad lines, but that they will install new life and vigor into these communities by furnishing them with a more frequent and flexible service of transportation than they now enjoy.

W. W. Flanders of Weare, representing the toy manufacturers and woodworking industries along the line of the North Weare railroad, was the principal witness at this forenoon's hearing.

At yesterday afternoon's session James H. Foss, an examiner for the Federal Land Bank, said that real estate would depreciate 25 per cent the minute railroad connections were taken away from the rural towns in this State.

Officials Testify

John H. Foster, state forester and Andrew L. Felker, state commissioner of agriculture, testified that the abandonment of railroads would ruin forestry and agriculture. With railroad service retained, both were of the opinion that prosperity lies ahead for New Hampshire farmers.

Lawrence Whitmore, state tax collector, testified on the methods of taxation of railroad property. It was brought out that the assessment on the Boston & Maine in this State has been lowered this year from \$37,500,000 to \$26,500,000 and this is the only tax relief the railroad

BRITISH ENVOY
ASKS MARKET IN
UNITED STATES

Balance of Trade Declared
Necessary to Restore
World Commerce

NEW YORK, May 23 (AP).—Great Britain must increase her market in the United States if she is to meet her indebtedness to the American purchaser, Ambassador Sir Esme Howard told the American Iron and Steel Institute, adding that England's unfavorable trade balance with the United States is greatly reduced they will have to buy elsewhere.

"Equalization of British imports and exports, the Ambassador asserted, would tend to restore the normal flow of world commerce and would be a great step toward the return of the world to normal conditions. He drew a gloomy picture of British industrial conditions, saying that "on the whole the outlook is certainly depressing and we cannot yet see from which side help will come."

Establishment of Peace

"The main and greatest factor on which we have to rely," he continued, "is the re-establishment of permanent peace in Europe and the increase of purchasing power in foreign markets. Now, if Great Britain cannot sell her products abroad, she cannot, of course, continue to buy raw materials and manufactured goods in the United States in the same heavy quantities as has been her custom."

"It is, I am sure, fully realized that Great Britain could scarcely carry on an unfavorable trade balance with the United States forever and yet pay the thirty-two odd million pounds per annum required to meet her indebtedness to the United States Government."

"We intend to meet our just debts, but there may come a time when, unless the world situation changes for the better, unless we can return to something like pre-war conditions of credit and trade, it would be impossible both to make heavy purchases of raw materials from the United States and to pay the interest on our debt. It does not require a high class mathematician to see that the United States must obviously have to be cut down."

America's share in the restoration of the world, the Ambassador said, should not be "to interfere directly as a state with European concerns but to sympathize and co-operate toward those who are endeavoring to bring together the jarring and conflicting elements in Europe and endeavoring to see if they cannot work together, for economic if not for any higher reasons, for the good of all."

Interrelation of Interests

"If they can do that," he added, "it will be for the interest of this country and will promote prosperity in this country, for we are all more or less interconnected and related. If they cannot, the result will not be fatal to this country as to others, but it will be, to say the least of it, unpleasant."

Great progress already has been made, with American help, "official or unofficial, it matters little," toward European recuperation, he asserted, "but we have come, I now verily believe, to the real parting of the ways."

"Everything now depends on whether we can establish a sense of security in Europe in the future," he declared. "If by means of the five-power pact under discussion, we can secure peace for a generation, I believe there is good hope that we may secure peace in Europe for all time."

Massachusetts Orchid Grower
Wins Medal at London Show

Exhibit of Albert C. Burrage Attracts Much Attention—Plants Displayed Are Native to New England and Arranged in Natural Setting

Cables just received in Boston reveal that Albert C. Burrage, president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and also president of the American Orchid Society, made a remarkable surprise exhibit at the great Chelsea show in London held this week and received a medal.

The exhibit consisted of five native New England orchids arranged in a setting of hemlock, pines, and royal ferns to suggest the manner in which they grow in their native haunts.

It is probable that most of the many thousands people who visited the show had never before seen these American plants, and the exhibit attracted so much attention that it was inspected by the King and Queen of England, who expressed great admiration for its unique character, and for the delicate beauty of the plants.

After a careful examination of the group, the judges awarded Mr. Burrage the Lindley Gold Medal of the Royal Horticultural Society. This medal is one of the most highly prized horticultural awards in the world, being given but rarely, and then only to especially meritorious displays of unusual botanical interest, and exhibiting such plants where other racions in recent years have been Baron Bruno Schroeder, Sir George Holford and Sir Jeremiah Colman, all very prominent in horticultural circles.

It is interesting to note that this is the second medal given by the Royal Horticultural Society to the Boston man, the society's Gold Medal having been awarded him at the great exhibition of the American Orchid Society in Boston last year.

It is learned from Mr. Burrage

Dry Forces Win Big Victories
in Raids on Liquor Ringleaders

Records Seized in Boston, Declared by Officials to
Indicate Proof of Huge Smuggling Operations—
Swampscott Police Chief Is Dismissed

Dismissal of William L. Quinn, Chief of Police of Swampscott, Mass., for neglect of duty and conspiracy to smuggle liquor, the breaking up of two brazen ocean rum-running plots in Boston in many days, besides numerous other successful raids in the last two weeks have routed the police are convinced, the biggest clique of bootleggers from the New England coast and have made prohibition enforcement the stern reality where the rumrunners long thought they were "safe" from the law.

With the authorities smashing another smuggling ring today, believed to have served certain social clubs which felt themselves protected from the administration of the law, and the encouraging developments in the Swampscott case, it is indicated that the officials are getting at the ringleaders in the liquor traffic.

Evidence obtained yesterday indicated not only the intimate details of another illicit smuggling conspiracy, but the names of its clientele of about 1000 alleged customers.

Following an investigation of several months, as thoroughgoing and complete as that which led to the successful Somerville clean-up.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

AMERICAN WAGE
FOUND HIGHEST

Industrial Survey Shows
Business Proceeding
on Even Basis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23.—"Labor today is by far better paid in the United States than anywhere else in the world, and American industry is proceeding at an even pace," according to a statement just issued here by the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc.

"The American wage earner," observes the statement, "on a basis of his pay will buy for himself and his family more goods than his British colleague in London; nearly three times as well as the wage earner in Amsterdam, Holland; more than three times better than the worker in Berlin, Germany; and nearly five times as much as the industrial worker in Italy."

Wages in different countries in terms of what they can purchase of food and shelter in the respective localities, are compared in a chart prepared by the Conference Board on a reported basis of data collected by the International Labor Office at Geneva. Taking Philadelphia as a typical American industrial city, the average wage there, in terms of purchasing power, is indexed at 100, the wage index for other countries thus showing the percentage relation of foreign "real wages," with the following striking results: Australia, 100; Ottawa, Canada, 69; London, 45; Copenhagen, Denmark, 41; Oslo (Christiania), Norway, 38; Amsterdam, Holland, 37; Stockholm, Sweden, 36; Paris, France, 33; Berlin, Germany, 29; Prague, Czechoslovakia, 28; Brussels, Belgium, 28; Lodz, Poland, 27; Rome, Italy, 23; Vienna, Austria, 23; Warsaw, Poland, 23; Milan, Italy, 21.

HOLLAND ASSURED

OF 1928 OLYMPIAD

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, May 23.—The Amsterdam municipality has voted 500,000 florins for the 1928 Olympiad, and is willing to extend further financial help if necessary. This and other important donations and guarantees make practically certain that Holland will be able to act as hostess in 1928.

The American millionaire, William Wrigley, fresh from arranging for the erection of Europe's first chewing gum factory in Germany, and at present staying here, gave 10,000 florins for the same purpose.

LORD PLUMER CONGRATULATED

By Special Cable

JERUSALEM, May 23.—Upon receiving the announcement that Field Marshal Lord Plumer had been appointed High Commissioner in Palestine, the Zionist executive yesterday bled through the Colonial Office its "sincere congratulations, confident of fruitful progress under your administration of the British mandate for building up the Jewish national home and the development of Palestine."

AMERICA FIXES
ITS POLICY FOR
FUNDING DEBTS

Government Is Determined
Chief Debtors Must Shortly
Enter Into Agreements

PRESIDENT'S VIEWS
BRIEFLY SUMMARIZED

"Periodical Jogging of Memories" to Be Adopted If
Found Necessary

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, May 23.—America's policy for funding the European war debts is now fixed in a number of essential respects. It is now possible to clarify the situation, from the Coolidge Administration's standpoint, and to remove misapprehensions that have grown up both in the United States and Europe as the result of the conflicting reports recently in circulation.

Perhaps the outstanding decision to which the American government has committed itself is the determination that our principal debtors must conclude funding agreements before next December. The administration is anxious to present the Sixty-ninth Congress with tangible results in that direction. President Coolidge hopes to make such a statement in the closing days of the session. President Coolidge is aware that if he is compelled to tell the next Congress that the European debt business is merely drifting from bad to worse, explosions on Capitol Hill are inevitable.

Temper of Congress

The World War Foreign Debt Commission is empowered to negotiate funding settlements, but they are not valid until Congress ratifies them. The temper of Congress about the debts is well known. It flared up in the closing days of the last session. President Coolidge is aware that if he is compelled to tell the next Congress that the European debt business is merely drifting from bad to worse, explosions on Capitol Hill are inevitable.

The mere suggestion of Etienne Clementel, former French Finance Minister, that the French \$4,200,000,000 debt was not being carried on France's books as a real liability, is a certain forerunner of more to come, if funding action is continuously delayed.

The United States Government's debt program can be authoritatively summarized as follows:

1. There will be no drifting. Representations already made through our diplomatic channels in debtor capitals will be followed up. There will be no undignified prodding, but there will be such periodical jogging of memories as may be required. This applies to all of our debtors alike, irrespective of the amounts they owe us.

German Reparations Question

2. France, Italy, Belgium and all others concerned have been given to understand that the United States will not fund the debts in connection with the reparations payments. France and others can do their bookkeeping as they see fit, but they must not propose certain schemes of payment to the United States, but the latter will not become involved directly or indirectly, with reparations. Reparations are one thing and the money owing us by allied powers is entirely another thing. America is not a party to that war.

3. The Coolidge Administration would conduct funding negotiations in Washington and nowhere else. If proposals are made that we send commissioners to Europe or that we deal with our diplomatic representatives there, such proposals will be rejected.

4. At least two governments, Italy and Belgium, which owe us, respectively \$2,135,000,000 and \$480,500,000, desire to await our funding settlement with France before coming to terms with us. These governments have been informed that approval of the United States policy is to deal with each debtor nation entirely independently of any other.

Capacity to Pay

5. The United States, in accordance with President Coolidge's message to Congress on Dec. 3, 1924, will insist upon the right to fund European debts on the basis of capacity to pay.

Mr. Coolidge's exact words were, "Terms and conditions may have to conform to the ability of the debtor nations to pay." Some of the countries concerned.

6. At the outset of negotiations with any debtor nation, it will be informed that cancellation of its obligations to the United States Treasury, either in part or in whole, is not a negotiable question. It is not generally known in the United States that a whole series of inter-Allied debt settlements has been going on in Europe during the past year or two. Some of the smaller nations like Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia have been liquidating so-called post-war "relief credits" to countries like Great Britain, France and Italy. There have also been settlements, in part or in whole, of war loans to the larger European governments.

"Relief Credit" Payments

It is the knowledge that these transactions have been completed that fired the Coolidge Administration with the determination not to let Uncle Sam hold the bag indefinitely. While these "relief credit" payments, running into millions of gold, have been in progress, payments of no kind (except the \$20,000,000 of interest which France is paying us on surplus war stocks purchased) have come our way. What we have now done, in effect, is to point out courteously but firmly that the stream of gold, however small, must be diverted in our direction.

The Washington Administration

anticipates no difficulty with Great Britain, if the United States eventually decides to grant France, Italy, Belgium or others, easier terms than it gave the British in 1923. The London Government has itself not adhered to any fixed scheme of settlement with Great Britain's creditors, and is not expected to assert the right to say that America shall not do exactly as it pleases in settling with its war creditors. If the British Government insists that France shall pay Great Britain in exactly the same ratio as it pays the United States, that will be for the British and French governments to thresh out. America will not take part in their debate on that subject, as it does not concern it.

Charles R. Crisp's Stand
Congress is bound to take a vigorous hand in any final discussion of the debt business. If America gives France or anybody else preferential treatment, that is, better terms than Great Britain received, opposition is certain on Capital Hill. Charles R. Crisp (D.), Representative of Georgia, who is one of the two House members of the Debt Funding Commission, said in the House on Dec. 16, 1924:

"I will not, either as a member of the Debt Commission or as a member of this House, vote to settle the indebtedness of any of these countries in any way which will substantially vary from the basic settlement with Great Britain."

Mr. Crisp's declaration indicates that all will not be smooth sailing in the debt commission itself, if the Coolidge policy for adjustment on the "capacity to pay" basis is advocated there.

WESLEYAN PROFESSOR RESIGNS
MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 23 (AP)—Wallace Frank Powers, assistant professor of physics since 1920 at Wesleyan University, has resigned to become head of the department of physics at Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, Mass. It was announced yesterday. The resignation will become effective at the end of the present college year. Mr. Powers was graduated from Clark University in 1910.

SALE OF FLEET IS URGED TO CUT ANNUAL DEFICIT

(Continued from Page 1)

disappear if the Government hands its fleet over to private operation. The "tangible differentials" or higher fixed costs will remain in any case, and he indicated that the American people must make up their mind to them.

"The tangible handicaps are higher fixed charges covering interest, depreciation and insurance, which are due directly to the higher cost of ship construction in America; higher crew cost, that is higher wages and subsistence, due to the higher cost of labor and the higher scale of living in our country; and the higher cost of repairs and of administration due to the higher price levels of rents, service and personnel."

Admiral Palmer then offered a constructive proposal for solving the problem.

Suggests Rail Extension

"Certain private American lines apparently are operating their vessels in overseas trade at a profit, or at least without loss. The best prospects for the future development of the Merchant Marine on the overseas routes appear to lie in the establishment of lines by strong industrial concerns for the carriage of goods and passengers and for common carrier service. Another prospect lies in our railroads becoming interested in extending their transportation systems to foreign shores through ownership of or affiliation with steamship lines. Obviously a line which is assured basic cargoes for its vessels is in a far more favorable position than one which has to compete for every ton of cargo it gets."

So far as it goes, Admiral Palmer says this is the solution. "But when it becomes necessary to build new ships, the higher cost of American construction will be prohibitive and if nothing is done in the meantime

to alleviate the situation, our vessels for the most part will disappear from the foreign trade routes when the existing vessels become obsolete and non-competitive."

Advice on Farm Business

At the morning session of the Chamber, William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, warned the business men that the American farmer "will insist on running his own business," and that "if farmers generally decide that co-operative marketing is the best practice for them, they will carry out their plans regardless of any opposition that may arise from other elements in the population. Any individual who tries to stem the tide of agricultural progress is certain to suffer for his rashness."

Mr. Hoover Deplores Waste

At last night's session, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, spoke as a business man, talking frankly about waste in Government operation, declaring that there is not a single business organization in the country that manages its affairs in the way that the affairs of the Government are managed. But one of the greatest weaknesses, he said, is the division of authority over services directed to the same major purpose.

Continuing, he said, in part:

"The Shipping Board—to cite a glaring case—was originally created as a body to regulate rates and abolish discrimination in ocean-going traffic. These are semijudicial functions that quite properly were entrusted to a board. Political jealousy and sectional jealousy, however, required a bipartisan body selected from different parts of the country, although it was to perform an expert judicial function. Then this structure was suddenly loaded with the most difficult of administrative and operational of the greatest single merchant fleet in history."

The losses and waste which have resulted from this blunder of assigning administrative functions to the joint and equal minds of a wrongly constructed semijudicial body have amounted to perhaps a few hundred millions of the three billions we have lost on shipping, but beyond this the impossibility of continuous policies has worked great losses upon our privately owned merchant marine. Nor can we properly blame the individual members of the Shipping Board. Not even two geniuses of equal authority could administer a competitive business let alone seven. There are other breeds of this same sort of confusion between individual and joint responsibility. The Federal Board for Vocational Education, the Federal Power Commission and other agencies are mixed advisory and administrative functions. Under existing hodge-podge arrangements, the citizen is driven from pillar to post among the bureaus, seeking information he wants, settling the demands upon him or determining the regulations by which he is required to conduct his business. I have daily evidence in the Department of Commerce of all these forces."



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Calgary, Alberta

Special Correspondence
As the boys received their bundles of the newspapers they broke from the line and dashed for the street. It was a great advantage to be the first to reach the center of the business district. One boy, David Pasternack, seemed to be under a handicap, and because he had only the stump of a leg and went about on a crutch, never boys would generously offer him their positions in the line to help him get out early. But he always stoutly refused, preferring to wait his turn with the rest.

David was the son of a Latvian tailor and from the time his family first arrived in Calgary, his mother saved his earnings for him so that he was able to attend high school and (after a year of teaching in a rural school) university. He distinguished himself at high school and later news continued to come from Queen's in Kingston, Ontario about the prizes he was winning in chemistry.

In his holidays he was employed in chemical laboratories and was able to complete his course. Then, as a climax, the announcement came this month that he had won the chemistry scholarship at Queen's University and the chance of a position with a Dominion Government research branch.

But, adding a final line to the drama, David has just written home to announce that he is not in a position to finance the education of his younger brother.

D. P. COLVILLE NAMED CLERK

The judges of the Superior Court have appointed D. P. Colville clerk of the equity department of the Suffolk Superior Court as successor to Guy Holliday. Mr. Holliday resigns his position next month to become assistant dean and secretary of the Harvard Law School. Mr. Holliday has been a clerk in Suffolk County for 25 years. Mr. Colville became an attorney 11 years ago when he entered the office of Francis A. Campbell, clerk of the Superior Court. Before entering the county employ, Mr. Colville was an office boy for Governor Fuller.

MRS. POWER HEADS HOME CLUB

Mrs. Percival G. Power was elected president of the Home Club of East Boston at the annual meeting this week. Other officers follow: Miss Mary E. Powers, vice-president for two years; Mrs. William H. Mogan, vice-president for three years; Miss Alice M. Dow, corresponding secretary; Miss Ellen B. Tomlinson, recording secretary; Miss Mabel S. Reed, treasurer; Miss Elizabeth F. Hamilton, auditor; Mrs. M. M. Braff, Miss Ruth Cameron, Mrs. Alfred W. Reeve and Miss Gertrude H. Watts, directors for three years.

CITY SALARY RISES PROMISED

Increases in salaries of Boston city employees, amounting to \$600,000 a year, will be granted by the Mayor during the current year, according to an announcement from the Mayor's office. The increases will be distributed as follows: \$350,000 to 4200 school teachers, effective Sept. 1; \$180,000 to 3000 firemen and policemen, effective July 31; \$70,000 to other municipal employees, effective May 30.

WOMEN VOTERS READY TO MEET

Program Completed for the Annual Convention of the Massachusetts League

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 23 (Special)—Progress will be marked by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters at its fifth annual convention to meet at the Hotel Kimball next Tuesday and Wednesday. This marks an innovation as it will be the first time for such a convention to be held outside of Boston. Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch, president, announces that the large number of delegates already reported points to a convention fully representative of all parts of the state.

The president of the hostess league, Mrs. Robert E. Stebbins, is in charge of local arrangements which include informal dinners Tuesday night, a reception given by Mrs. W. P. Leshure at her home, "Dorby Dingle," Tuesday afternoon, and a luncheon Wednesday in honor of the third vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, Miss Ruth Morgan of New York.

The sessions, Tuesday afternoon, Wednesday morning and afternoon, will be devoted to business, including the election of officers. Reports of work done by the various leagues will be presented. Tuesday afternoon, the election of officers. Reports of work done by the various leagues will be presented. Tuesday afternoon, the election of officers. Reports of work done by the various leagues will be presented.

As 1925-26 is an off year politically, the breathing space afforded will be taken account of in forming the league's program for next year. The National section of the program was decided at the National League Convention at Richmond, Va., an important part of it being the determination to bring the compact influence of the League to bear on the United States Senate for the acceptance of the World Court protocol. At Springfield, special stress will be placed upon plans for this campaign to mobilize public opinion.

Miss Morgan, who is also the chairman of the National League department on international co-operation to prevent war, will speak on this subject at the luncheon, giving the delegates the benefit of her knowledge and close contact with foreign politics as well as international organization for peace. This is Miss Morgan's first visit to a Massachusetts convention.

URGES CONSERVATION

PHILADELPHIA, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Gifford Pinchot, Governor of Pennsylvania, soon will begin his campaign for giant power development. His campaign for conservation will involve a trip to the Pacific Coast, where he has already arranged definite speaking engagements in Portland and San Francisco. He is planning a series of addresses in all the principal western cities.



Dresses, Coats, Suits, Furs

High Quality Garments Moderately Priced

The Louise Clothes Shop

37 Temple Place, Boston (Over T. D. White's)
LOUISE LEVENSAIOR

DRY FORCES WIN BIG VICTORIES IN RAIDS ON LIQUOR RINGLEADERS

(Continued from Page 1)

today by Christopher Chilton, United States marshal, was held on \$5000 bonds. The raid on his Haymarket Square premises, where a perfumery business was supposed to be maintained, is reported to have revealed evidence, showing that the company had been doing a business of between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 a year in smuggling and selling liquor.

Among the records seized was a book containing the list of more than 1000 alleged customers, and another document setting forth the names of wholesale and retail bootleggers, and still another paper which carried the identification of boats owned by the syndicate and used in its rumrunning activities.

Operated on Big Scale

Further evidence disclosed that the concern had for several years been operating along the entire Atlantic seaboard from Eastport, Me., to Block Island. Its main operations are believed to have been between Boston, other parts of New England and Canada.

The uncovering of the Savastino & Snow smuggling manipulation, the routing of the bootleggers from the notorious "Brick Bottom" district of Somerville, the capture of the schooner Van with the breaking up of a new land-and-sea smuggling scheme and the successful prosecution of the Swamscott liquor charges, all following the blockade of the Atlantic coast row are taken to foreshadow the complete breaking up of the wet forces.

Swamscott Police Chief Is Deposed by Selectmen

SWAMSCOTT, Mass., May 23 (AP)—William L. Quinn, chief of police, charged with conspiracy to smuggle liquor and with neglect of duty, was today ordered by the Board of Selectmen to vacate the police department forthwith after the selectmen announced their findings on an investigation into the chief's conduct. Quinn, out of the 11 charges lodged against him, the board found him guilty. There were no findings on the other two for the reason that the chief withdrew from the hearings before the evidence was completed.

After the notice of dismissal had been served on the police officer, Harry D. Linscott of the Board of Selectmen, announced that the board had retained Edward D. Callahan, deputy chief of the Lynn police department, to take over the supervision of the Swamscott department. Walter Reeves, patrolman, who was requisitioned from the Lynn department by the Swamscott board, is now in charge.



Kickernick Bloomers

Tricot Mesh—A delightful summer bloomer—French bottom, open knees, Kickernick, in shades flesh, grey and tan. Price \$3.50. Mail orders filled. No delivery charges.

Mrs. Fowler's Lingerie Shop

420 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.



THIS SPECIAL UNDERSELLING EVENT BEGINS MONDAY, MAY 25

Men's and Young Men's \$55.00, \$60.00 and \$65.00

4-Piece SUITS

\$42.50

No need to elaborate on this extraordinary money saving opportunity at the very height of the season. The 226 fine new 4-piece suits in this group should fairly walk out in record time.

Here's the story in a nutshell.

2 and 3-Button Sacks—Some With Belted Backs

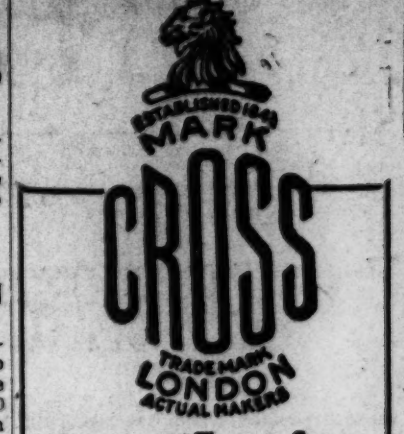
Regular trousers for business with extra knickers for golf or sport wear—in the new "plus 4's" for the young fellow—or "regular" style knickers for the more conservative dresser.

The materials—both imported and domestic—are fine sport fabrics—cheviots and tweeds—in the very newest colorings. We are prepared for a new May selling record. Better be early for choice!

Macular Parker COMPANY

TREMONT STREET AT BROMFIELD BOSTON

75 YEARS A STORE FOR MEN AND BOYS



Little needs create great industries; women's lack of pockets has caused the great evolution of the handbag. A man has often as many as fourteen pockets; with a handbag he would be as helpless as a woman without one—besides, it isn't customary.

"Cross" Hand Bag

—of green, blue, mode, red, fine kid leather. Has framed compartment in center, also pockets holding mirror and card case. Lined with moire striped silk. Has convertible strap handle allowing bag to be carried under the arm or on the wrist. 10 1/2 x 5 inches. \$24.50

"Cross" Passport Case

—7 1/2 x 5 inches, with pocket for passport and letter of credit. Black pin or cobra seal or tan pigskin. . . . \$7.00

"Cross" Wedding Stationery

Engraved Wedding Invitations and announcements in approved styles—English Script, also shaded, Modified or Antique Roman. One Hundred Serial Invitations (10 lines) \$26.50 One Hundred Serial Announcements (7 lines) \$22.50 Each additional hundred lines \$11.50 Ceremony, Reception and At Home Cards. Prices and samples sent upon request.

"Cross" Jewelry Box

—Convenient for travelling. Has removable tray with divided compartments, also velvet pad. Gold plated clasp and handle on top for carrying. Moire silk lined. 7-inch size, colored crushed calf. \$15.00 Colored English morocco \$13.00

"Cross" Mail Box

—of red, green or blue English morocco, arranged with opening for mail at top. Glass drop front; space for noting when mail leaves; rings on back for hanging. Lock and key. 12 1/4 x 8 1/4 x 3 1/8 inches. \$12.50

Mark Cross

The World's Greatest Leather Stores

Phone South 090 091, 013

BOSTON

145 Tremont Street

near Temple Place

NEW YORK

404-5th Ave.—175 Broadway

EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston University Women Graduate Club: Annual dinner, Twentieth Century Club, 8.
Norumbega Park: Official opening of season.
Arlington Junior High School: Students of Miss Grace Gordon Pierce present opera "Daniel and His Companions" at 8 o'clock.
Boston Square and Compass Club: Members' night concert.
Swedish American Republican Club: Dinner, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.
Leads Shriners' parade from Mechanics Building at 8 o'clock to South Station to entertain for Imperial Council meeting in Los Angeles.
Theaters
R. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Copley—"Great Catherine" and "The Showing-Up of Blanco Posnet," 8:15.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8.
St. James—"The Cat and the Canary," 8:15.
Photoplays
Fenway—"Introduce Me."

Tonight at the "Pops"

Overture to "The Beautiful Galatea."
Waltz, "Wine, Woman and Song."
Ave Maria—Bach-Gounod.
Violin, harp, organ and strings.
Dance of the Hours from "La Gioconda."
Ponchielli.
Soprano, Tenor, Violoncello, and Piano.
"Dobru Shchastie" Arranged by Jachia.
Chinese Dance.
Crist.
"The Flying Dutchman."
Wagner.
Fantasia, "Il Trovatore," Verdi.
Hindu Song.
Military March—Schubert-Jachia.

Sunday Evening

SYMPHONIC PROGRAM
Overture, "The Roman Carnival" Berlioz
Symphony No. 5 in C minor (Second Movement)—Beethoven
"Valse" (Spring Sadness) Sibelius
Symphony No. 2 in D major (Allegretto)—Haydn
Rumanian Rhapsody—Enesco
Old Dances and Airs for the Lute
Symphony No. 6 in B-flat major (Second Movement)—Tchaikovsky
Prelude to "Lohengrin"—Wagner
Symphonic Suite, "Schéhérazade" (Finale)—Rimsky-Korsakoff
Overture to "The Sold Bride"—Smetana

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance: Single copies, 5 cents; One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75 cents. Copies 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES

A happy combination of beauty and comfort

WOMEN will appreciate our new Arnold Glove-Grip styles. Not only for their slim, trim lines, but because of the easy, beautiful way they fit the feet.

Let us show them to you. And explain how the Glove-Grip holds up the arches, giving a firm, gentle support that is wonderfully comfortable.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled—Dept. M.

Write for Catalogue of Arnold Glove-Grip Boots, Pumps and Oxfords, widths AAA to E; also for our Stylish Stout Out-Sizes, 4 to 12, widths C to EEEEE.

Shoes for the occasion—Sport, Street, Evening Slippers in Gold, Silver and Satin.

ANDREWS CORNER

Temple Place and Washington Street, Boston

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, with showers and cooler tonight and Sunday; strong westerly winds. New England: Fair in north portion, probably showers in southern part tonight and Sunday; cooler tonight, fresh to strong westerly winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
Albany 54
Atlantic City 52
Boston 52
Buffalo 52
Calgary 48
Chicago 48
Cleveland 48
Denver 48
Des Moines 48
Eastport 52
Hatteras 48
Helena 52
Indianapolis 52
Kansas City 50
Los Angeles 58

High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time)
Saturday, 1 p. m.; Sunday, 1:09 a. m.
Light all vehicles at 8:35 p. m.

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

Tremont and Boylston Sts. Boston

In the Low-Priced Department of Quality and Economy

Good News for Large Women!

A manufacturer—a specialist in Extra-sized Apparel—sold us two hundred wonderful coats, finely tailored, at a remarkable concession. So for Monday we offer a great sale of

Low priced Coats

1775

Sizes 40 1/2 to 54 1/2 Bust

Fine quality twill—straight and slenderizing—deep set-in sleeves—collars and cuffs trimmed with flat braid—all lined with durable fancy crepe—navy and black—insert reverse straps at back give an illusion of slimness.

MEYER JONASSON & CO.

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Low-priced Department

Shriners Start Pilgrimage to Los Angeles Convention

Thousands to Attend Conclave of Imperial Council—Californians Plan Elaborate Program, Including Electrical and Floral Pageants

LOS ANGELES, May 18 (Staff Correspondence).—Shriners from all parts of the United States will be entertained for a week in southern California beginning on June 1, when the fifty-fifth annual session of the Imperial Council, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, is scheduled to open in this city.

Many months of planning have already gone into the preparations being made here for parades, meetings, trips and entertainments of many varieties, and throughout this entire district Californians are doing their utmost to make a complete success of the friendly invasion.

Though the center of activities, Los Angeles will by no means territorially limit the pleasures which the Nobles and their families will enjoy. Santa Catalina Island, Pasadena, Santa Monica, Long Beach, Orange County, Hollywood and Beverly Hills will all donate their large share to the visitors' enjoyment. Principal events, however, are scheduled for the Los Angeles Coliseum, where the seating capacity of 77,000 is expected to be taxed to the limit.

Just how many Nobles and their friends and families will attend the conclave it is impossible to estimate beforehand. In order that all shall be amply provided for, the executive committee charged with making all arrangements, under Motley H. Flint, its director-general, is planning for 200,000 people.

Ships Chartered
Two days before the actual opening of the conclave the Nobles will begin to pour into Los Angeles by special trains from near and far. On May 30 Islam Temple from San Francisco, Ahmes Temple from Oakland, Ben Ali Temple from Sacramento, Al Bahr Temple from San Diego, El Zaribah Temple from Phoenix, Ariz., and Aloha Temple from Honolulu will head the list of arrivals, so that the entire Pacific southwest may be represented to greet the Shriners from more distant points to southern California.

On the following day the real rush of visitors from the country at large will be in full swing, and continuing throughout Monday, when the opening program of entertainment will begin with trips to Catalina and the navel orange grove country to the east of here. As it is intended that all bands, patrols and choruses shall make both of these trips, it is expected that three days will be consumed by specially chartered ships.

World News in Brief
Washington (P)—Land reclamation, which has been confined mainly to the west, will be broadened by the bureau of reclamation and the department of the interior to include the neglected and thinly populated areas of the south Atlantic states and southern states have made appropriations for this work, which will be augmented from the fund which Congress authorized at the last session for reclamation purposes in the older states.

Liverpool (P)—More than 600 families have left Liverpool and other ports this spring for Canada. Their departure is part of a scheme to settle 3000 families in the Dominion.

Nogales, Ariz. (P)—An order closing the international boundary line here at 8 o'clock evening, issued by federal officials in Mexico City, is in effect. The order was issued by the Federal Government to stamp out gambling in Nogales, Sonora, it is believed here.

Minneapolis (P)—L. E. Sheppard has been re-elected president of the Order of Railroad Conductors, in session here.

Chicago (P)—Vice-President Charles G. Dawes officially opened the United States Army Field Tournament in Grant Park Stadium. The maneuvers will continue for a week.

Rochester, N. Y. (P)—The constitutionality of the state statute requiring secret societies to file with the Secretary of State copies of their constitutions, by-laws, oaths and roster of members was upheld by the appellate division fourth department by a four to one vote. The dividend decision of the court makes it possible for the case to be carried to the Court of Appeals.

New York (P)—The sale of part of the yards of the Merchants' Shipbuilding Corporation at Bristol, Pa., including 30 acres with buildings, to Huff Daland & Co., airplane builders of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is announced by the latter company. The buyers intend to build on the purchased site Pennsylvania's first airplane factory. It is stated. The price paid for the Bristol property is said to be \$200,000.

Washington (P)—Both the Government and packers have taken legal steps to transfer to a higher court the dispute over the consent decree of 1920 now under suspension by formal order of the District of Columbia Supreme Court. Associate Justice Jennings Bailey recently suspended operation of the decree under which the packers agreed to divorce themselves from business not related to the meat packing industry. Two of the "Big Five" packers, the Armour and Swift companies, filed an appeal seeking a ruling more sweeping than the mere suspension of the decree, asking that it be set aside entirely.

Gals
New things thru-out Our Shop—designed for Women of conservative and refined tastes.
Costs, Dresses, Hats, Suits, Sweaters, Stockings, Blouses, Skirts, Knitted Things, Bathing and Riding Togs.
BOSTON
TEMPLE PLACE ELEVEN

and electric trains to transport all those attending.
On June 1, midnight shows will be staged especially for visiting Nobles and their ladies at Grauman's Metropolitan and Loew's State theaters, admission being free. As it will be to practically everything in southern California for the Shriners. On this day Santa Monica will also be thrown open to visitors, where they will enjoy parades and ocean sports.

Imperial Council
June 2 will see the official opening of the sessions of the Imperial Council. These will occupy the principal part of the day, while those not attending will be away on excursions. In the evening Nobles will endeavor to attend as many as possible of the interesting entertainments planned for them.

At Beverly Hills there will be tendered a picnic held by the Beverly Hills Shrine Club; Warner Brothers Studio in Hollywood will also offer a Spanish dinner; at Hollywood, the local Shrine club has arranged an elaborate entertainment in the Hollywood Bowl, with a parade including mounted police, motion picture actors and actresses.
On June 3 the Imperial Council will deliberate, and many entertainments are scheduled for the Nobles, including excursions to the more interesting parts of southern California. This will be "Long Beach Day" to those inclined to visit that city, and "Orange County Day" to delegates and their friends who wish to visit the many interesting sights of the district south of Los Angeles. In the evening will occur the official Shrine parade, in which the members of Al Malakiah Temple of Los Angeles will march in full dress suits and the customary pageant.

Electrical Pageant
June 4 will see the close of the Imperial Council meeting and the continuation of excursions to all parts of southern California. This will also be "Pasadena Day" to those wishing to visit the Crown City. In the evening will occur the most elaborate feature of the entire conclave: the great electrical pageant, illustrative of the motion picture industry.

This parade will first pass through the city streets, according to present plans, and then enter the Coliseum. Practically every motion picture studio of the Pacific coast is scheduled to take part, with floats which will depict, with the aid of the same audio machinery which produces these effects upon the screen, such spectacles as desert storms, blizzards, rainstorms with thunder and lightning, and similar phenomena.
More than 300 Shriners bearing flaming torches will lead the parade, and among the 150 units following will be a large number of "sun arcs" of 1,000,000 candle-power intensity, with some 500 spot lights of 500,000 candle-power also in the line of march. The lighting of these will be made possible by the presence in the parade of the great generators mounted upon trucks which furnish light for the making of night pictures "on location." Joseph M. Schenck, motion picture producer, will be marshal-general of this parade.

Floral Parade
Following the parade, the Coliseum will be the scene of a large motion picture exhibition, where many well-known directors, actors, and actresses will participate in events intended to show the visiting Nobles how films are made.
June 5 will feature a floral parade, in which the school children of the city will undertake to eclipse everything which has gone before. Each float will be covered with flowers, seeds for which were distributed at a large expense a number of months ago. In the evening three simultaneous assemblies will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, the Hotel Ambassador, and the Warner Brothers studio.

A mammoth civic parade on June 6 will terminate the conclave. In this parade letter carriers, the police and fire departments and other organizations connected with the municipal government of Los Angeles, county employees and similar groups will participate. It is the first parade of its kind ever to be held in Los Angeles, and has attracted considerable interest.

POPPY CAMPAIGN FOR VETERANS
Governor Fuller started the poppy campaign of the Veterans of Foreign Wars today with a contribution of \$100, which he dropped in the box when a poppy was pinned on him.

Buenos Aires (P)—President de Alvear has signed a decree accepting the offer of an American syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Company of New York, for funding the loan of \$45,000,000 to the Argentine Government.

Suggestions For the Summer Home
LUNCHEON SETS. Colored border linen Lunch Sets, 54x54 Cloth with 1/2 doz. Napkins to match. Per set, \$4.50, \$5.75, \$7.50, \$9, \$10 to \$15
NAPKINS. Good quality linen Damask Napkins, made by John S. Brown & Sons, size 20x20 inches. Per dozen.....\$6.50
BEDSPREADS. Lightweight colored ground, fancy printed designs in blue, rose, gold. Size 72x90, each.....\$3.75 and \$4
90x100 white grounds, fancy printed designs, each.....\$6.75
BEDSPREADS. All white crinkled Bedspreads—63x90, \$1.70 72x90, \$2 90x100, \$2.85
BATH TOWELS. All white, per dozen.....\$3, \$4.50, \$5.40 Colored Borders, per dozen, \$4.50, \$6, \$7.50, \$10.50
HUCKABACK TOWELS (all linen), per dozen, \$3.75, \$4.80, \$5.40, \$6, \$9, \$10.50

DISH TOWELS, all linen, hemmed ready for use. Per dozen, \$3.20, \$4.40, \$5, \$6.20
GLASS TOWELS, all linen, hemmed ready for use. Per doz. \$3.20, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$9
COMFORTABLES, cotton filled, figured silkoline (cotton) covering; both sides alike. Each \$3.25 and \$4.75
BLANKETS. White Blankets, per pair.....\$4.75, \$6, \$8.50 Plaid Blankets, per pair, \$5.50 and \$6
Single Colored Blankets, each, \$4.75, \$5.75, \$6.85
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES Cases, 42x38 1/2.....35c Cases, 45x38 1/2.....37c Sheets, 63x99.....\$1.25 Sheets, 72x99.....\$1.40 Sheets, 81x99.....\$1.55 Sheets, 63x108.....\$1.40 Sheets, 72x108.....\$1.55 Sheets, 81x108.....\$1.70 Sheets, 90x108.....\$1.85
Sizes quoted before hemming.

R. H. STEARNS CO
BOSTON

WELLESLEY HOLDS TREE CEREMONY
Observance Follows Plan Adopted 50 Years Ago
WELLESLEY, Mass., May 23. (Special).—Wellesley College's annual tree day ceremony, observed on the campus this afternoon, in keeping with the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the college which will be celebrated officially next Thursday and Friday, followed in plan and simplicity the first tree day of 50 years ago.
At 3 o'clock the procession of the classes formed in front of Norumbega. The girls wore summer frocks of pastel shades and carried laurel wreaths. At the green they sang their tree day song and the Alma Mater, after which the lines broke and formed on the slope.
Miss Helen Quigley of Lock Haven, Pa., senior president, sketched the history of tree day and its significance in college traditions.
No tree day is complete without "Pomp and Circumstance." The senior tree day mistress, with her aides, and the freshman mistress and her aides, marched on opposite sides of the green, carrying bouquets of their class flowers. The senior court was in blue. This was followed by a poem by Katherine Lee Bates, which was the verse of the first tree day song.

UNPROVED DEPOSITS TO BE DISTRIBUTED
The full bench of the Supreme Court has instructed Joseph C. Allen, Bank Commissioner, that deposits in the Hanover Trust and Cosmopolitan Trust Companies standing in the names of persons who have failed to provide claims within the time that was fixed by the Court are to be distributed among depositors who have proved their claims. These two banks were among several closed by Mr. Allen four years ago.
The Supreme Court says that the banking statutes contain nothing which requires any reservation of funds in the liquidating of a bank because of deposit claims that have been unproved. In the Cosmopolitan Trust Company the decision affects deposits of \$84,178 in the commercial department and \$16,477.12 in the savings department while in the Hanover Trust Company a total of \$55,258.19 remains unproved in the commercial department. All the savings depositors in the Hanover Trust Company have been paid in full.

PARADE ZONING FAVORED
Excluding parades which take more than an hour to pass a given point from the Boston downtown retail district is recommended by members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee which conferred with the Street Commissioners at City Hall yesterday. The committee, in a memorandum left with the commission, recommended nine possible routes for shorter parades.

GOVERNOR GIVES PRIZE
Governor Fuller has donated to the Italian-American Athletic Association of Quincy a silver shield, to be given as first prize in the Tercentenary Marathon, to be held in connection with the celebration next month of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quincy.

Speaking for the Government at Birmingham last night, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labor, characterized Sir Alfred Mond's scheme as calculated to create an intolerable burden. The Labor scheme, on the other hand, came up in the House of Commons last night in the form of a bill which was rejected decisively by a large Government majority.



Among Members of Los Angeles Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Who Will Bid Nation's Shriners a Royal Welcome to the Fifty-Fifth Annual Session of the Imperial Council Beginning June 1.

will depict, with the aid of the same audio machinery which produces these effects upon the screen, such spectacles as desert storms, blizzards, rainstorms with thunder and lightning, and similar phenomena.
More than 300 Shriners bearing flaming torches will lead the parade, and among the 150 units following will be a large number of "sun arcs" of 1,000,000 candle-power intensity, with some 500 spot lights of 500,000 candle-power also in the line of march. The lighting of these will be made possible by the presence in the parade of the great generators mounted upon trucks which furnish light for the making of night pictures "on location." Joseph M. Schenck, motion picture producer, will be marshal-general of this parade.

Floral Parade
Following the parade, the Coliseum will be the scene of a large motion picture exhibition, where many well-known directors, actors, and actresses will participate in events intended to show the visiting Nobles how films are made.
June 5 will feature a floral parade, in which the school children of the city will undertake to eclipse everything which has gone before. Each float will be covered with flowers, seeds for which were distributed at a large expense a number of months ago. In the evening three simultaneous assemblies will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, the Hotel Ambassador, and the Warner Brothers studio.

A mammoth civic parade on June 6 will terminate the conclave. In this parade letter carriers, the police and fire departments and other organizations connected with the municipal government of Los Angeles, county employees and similar groups will participate. It is the first parade of its kind ever to be held in Los Angeles, and has attracted considerable interest.

POPPY CAMPAIGN FOR VETERANS
Governor Fuller started the poppy campaign of the Veterans of Foreign Wars today with a contribution of \$100, which he dropped in the box when a poppy was pinned on him.

Buenos Aires (P)—President de Alvear has signed a decree accepting the offer of an American syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Company of New York, for funding the loan of \$45,000,000 to the Argentine Government.

Suggestions For the Summer Home
LUNCHEON SETS. Colored border linen Lunch Sets, 54x54 Cloth with 1/2 doz. Napkins to match. Per set, \$4.50, \$5.75, \$7.50, \$9, \$10 to \$15
NAPKINS. Good quality linen Damask Napkins, made by John S. Brown & Sons, size 20x20 inches. Per dozen.....\$6.50
BEDSPREADS. Lightweight colored ground, fancy printed designs in blue, rose, gold. Size 72x90, each.....\$3.75 and \$4
90x100 white grounds, fancy printed designs, each.....\$6.75
BEDSPREADS. All white crinkled Bedspreads—63x90, \$1.70 72x90, \$2 90x100, \$2.85
BATH TOWELS. All white, per dozen.....\$3, \$4.50, \$5.40 Colored Borders, per dozen, \$4.50, \$6, \$7.50, \$10.50
HUCKABACK TOWELS (all linen), per dozen, \$3.75, \$4.80, \$5.40, \$6, \$9, \$10.50

DISH TOWELS, all linen, hemmed ready for use. Per dozen, \$3.20, \$4.40, \$5, \$6.20
GLASS TOWELS, all linen, hemmed ready for use. Per doz. \$3.20, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$9
COMFORTABLES, cotton filled, figured silkoline (cotton) covering; both sides alike. Each \$3.25 and \$4.75
BLANKETS. White Blankets, per pair.....\$4.75, \$6, \$8.50 Plaid Blankets, per pair, \$5.50 and \$6
Single Colored Blankets, each, \$4.75, \$5.75, \$6.85
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES Cases, 42x38 1/2.....35c Cases, 45x38 1/2.....37c Sheets, 63x99.....\$1.25 Sheets, 72x99.....\$1.40 Sheets, 81x99.....\$1.55 Sheets, 63x108.....\$1.40 Sheets, 72x108.....\$1.55 Sheets, 81x108.....\$1.70 Sheets, 90x108.....\$1.85
Sizes quoted before hemming.

R. H. STEARNS CO
BOSTON

WELLESLEY HOLDS TREE CEREMONY
Observance Follows Plan Adopted 50 Years Ago
WELLESLEY, Mass., May 23. (Special).—Wellesley College's annual tree day ceremony, observed on the campus this afternoon, in keeping with the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the college which will be celebrated officially next Thursday and Friday, followed in plan and simplicity the first tree day of 50 years ago.

At 3 o'clock the procession of the classes formed in front of Norumbega. The girls wore summer frocks of pastel shades and carried laurel wreaths. At the green they sang their tree day song and the Alma Mater, after which the lines broke and formed on the slope.
Miss Helen Quigley of Lock Haven, Pa., senior president, sketched the history of tree day and its significance in college traditions.
No tree day is complete without "Pomp and Circumstance." The senior tree day mistress, with her aides, and the freshman mistress and her aides, marched on opposite sides of the green, carrying bouquets of their class flowers. The senior court was in blue. This was followed by a poem by Katherine Lee Bates, which was the verse of the first tree day song.

UNPROVED DEPOSITS TO BE DISTRIBUTED
The full bench of the Supreme Court has instructed Joseph C. Allen, Bank Commissioner, that deposits in the Hanover Trust and Cosmopolitan Trust Companies standing in the names of persons who have failed to provide claims within the time that was fixed by the Court are to be distributed among depositors who have proved their claims. These two banks were among several closed by Mr. Allen four years ago.
The Supreme Court says that the banking statutes contain nothing which requires any reservation of funds in the liquidating of a bank because of deposit claims that have been unproved. In the Cosmopolitan Trust Company the decision affects deposits of \$84,178 in the commercial department and \$16,477.12 in the savings department while in the Hanover Trust Company a total of \$55,258.19 remains unproved in the commercial department. All the savings depositors in the Hanover Trust Company have been paid in full.

PARADE ZONING FAVORED
Excluding parades which take more than an hour to pass a given point from the Boston downtown retail district is recommended by members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee which conferred with the Street Commissioners at City Hall yesterday. The committee, in a memorandum left with the commission, recommended nine possible routes for shorter parades.

GOVERNOR GIVES PRIZE
Governor Fuller has donated to the Italian-American Athletic Association of Quincy a silver shield, to be given as first prize in the Tercentenary Marathon, to be held in connection with the celebration next month of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quincy.

Speaking for the Government at Birmingham last night, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labor, characterized Sir Alfred Mond's scheme as calculated to create an intolerable burden. The Labor scheme, on the other hand, came up in the House of Commons last night in the form of a bill which was rejected decisively by a large Government majority.

BRITISH OUTLINE ELECTRIC PLAN
Government Hopes Scheme to Aid in Meeting the Unemployed Problem
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 23.—The British Cabinet is considering the expert committee's report upon the proposed national electricity scheme the main recommendations of which are expected to be adopted—a pronouncement upon this subject is to be made next month when parliament reassembles after the Whitsuntide recess.
The generating works, however, are to remain in the hands of private companies, so that the whole may be run upon a commercial basis. The state loans to render this possible are to be gradually repaid, thereby enabling the scheme to become eventually self-supporting.
The Government relies largely upon this electricity scheme, supplemented by the state-aided cheapening of the production of liquid fuel from coal, to meet the unemployment problem. It has thus decided against embarking either upon Sir Alfred Mond's scheme for using the unemployed relief dole to subsidize wages; or upon that advocated by the Labor Party for endowing a special committee with a state income of £10,000,000 annually to start fresh enterprises.

"Welcome Nobles to Los Angeles"



Among Members of Los Angeles Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Who Will Bid Nation's Shriners a Royal Welcome to the Fifty-Fifth Annual Session of the Imperial Council Beginning June 1.

will depict, with the aid of the same audio machinery which produces these effects upon the screen, such spectacles as desert storms, blizzards, rainstorms with thunder and lightning, and similar phenomena.
More than 300 Shriners bearing flaming torches will lead the parade, and among the 150 units following will be a large number of "sun arcs" of 1,000,000 candle-power intensity, with some 500 spot lights of 500,000 candle-power also in the line of march. The lighting of these will be made possible by the presence in the parade of the great generators mounted upon trucks which furnish light for the making of night pictures "on location." Joseph M. Schenck, motion picture producer, will be marshal-general of this parade.

Floral Parade
Following the parade, the Coliseum will be the scene of a large motion picture exhibition, where many well-known directors, actors, and actresses will participate in events intended to show the visiting Nobles how films are made.
June 5 will feature a floral parade, in which the school children of the city will undertake to eclipse everything which has gone before. Each float will be covered with flowers, seeds for which were distributed at a large expense a number of months ago. In the evening three simultaneous assemblies will be held at the Hotel Biltmore, the Hotel Ambassador, and the Warner Brothers studio.

A mammoth civic parade on June 6 will terminate the conclave. In this parade letter carriers, the police and fire departments and other organizations connected with the municipal government of Los Angeles, county employees and similar groups will participate. It is the first parade of its kind ever to be held in Los Angeles, and has attracted considerable interest.

POPPY CAMPAIGN FOR VETERANS
Governor Fuller started the poppy campaign of the Veterans of Foreign Wars today with a contribution of \$100, which he dropped in the box when a poppy was pinned on him.

Buenos Aires (P)—President de Alvear has signed a decree accepting the offer of an American syndicate composed of J. P. Morgan & Co. and the National City Company of New York, for funding the loan of \$45,000,000 to the Argentine Government.

Suggestions For the Summer Home
LUNCHEON SETS. Colored border linen Lunch Sets, 54x54 Cloth with 1/2 doz. Napkins to match. Per set, \$4.50, \$5.75, \$7.50, \$9, \$10 to \$15
NAPKINS. Good quality linen Damask Napkins, made by John S. Brown & Sons, size 20x20 inches. Per dozen.....\$6.50
BEDSPREADS. Lightweight colored ground, fancy printed designs in blue, rose, gold. Size 72x90, each.....\$3.75 and \$4
90x100 white grounds, fancy printed designs, each.....\$6.75
BEDSPREADS. All white crinkled Bedspreads—63x90, \$1.70 72x90, \$2 90x100, \$2.85
BATH TOWELS. All white, per dozen.....\$3, \$4.50, \$5.40 Colored Borders, per dozen, \$4.50, \$6, \$7.50, \$10.50
HUCKABACK TOWELS (all linen), per dozen, \$3.75, \$4.80, \$5.40, \$6, \$9, \$10.50

DISH TOWELS, all linen, hemmed ready for use. Per dozen, \$3.20, \$4.40, \$5, \$6.20
GLASS TOWELS, all linen, hemmed ready for use. Per doz. \$3.20, \$4.50, \$5, \$6, \$9
COMFORTABLES, cotton filled, figured silkoline (cotton) covering; both sides alike. Each \$3.25 and \$4.75
BLANKETS. White Blankets, per pair.....\$4.75, \$6, \$8.50 Plaid Blankets, per pair, \$5.50 and \$6
Single Colored Blankets, each, \$4.75, \$5.75, \$6.85
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES Cases, 42x38 1/2.....35c Cases, 45x38 1/2.....37c Sheets, 63x99.....\$1.25 Sheets, 72x99.....\$1.40 Sheets, 81x99.....\$1.55 Sheets, 63x108.....\$1.40 Sheets, 72x108.....\$1.55 Sheets, 81x108.....\$1.70 Sheets, 90x108.....\$1.85
Sizes quoted before hemming.

R. H. STEARNS CO
BOSTON

WELLESLEY HOLDS TREE CEREMONY
Observance Follows Plan Adopted 50 Years Ago
WELLESLEY, Mass., May 23. (Special).—Wellesley College's annual tree day ceremony, observed on the campus this afternoon, in keeping with the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the college which will be celebrated officially next Thursday and Friday, followed in plan and simplicity the first tree day of 50 years ago.

At 3 o'clock the procession of the classes formed in front of Norumbega. The girls wore summer frocks of pastel shades and carried laurel wreaths. At the green they sang their tree day song and the Alma Mater, after which the lines broke and formed on the slope.
Miss Helen Quigley of Lock Haven, Pa., senior president, sketched the history of tree day and its significance in college traditions.
No tree day is complete without "Pomp and Circumstance." The senior tree day mistress, with her aides, and the freshman mistress and her aides, marched on opposite sides of the green, carrying bouquets of their class flowers. The senior court was in blue. This was followed by a poem by Katherine Lee Bates, which was the verse of the first tree day song.

UNPROVED DEPOSITS TO BE DISTRIBUTED
The full bench of the Supreme Court has instructed Joseph C. Allen, Bank Commissioner, that deposits in the Hanover Trust and Cosmopolitan Trust Companies standing in the names of persons who have failed to provide claims within the time that was fixed by the Court are to be distributed among depositors who have proved their claims. These two banks were among several closed by Mr. Allen four years ago.
The Supreme Court says that the banking statutes contain nothing which requires any reservation of funds in the liquidating of a bank because of deposit claims that have been unproved. In the Cosmopolitan Trust Company the decision affects deposits of \$84,178 in the commercial department and \$16,477.12 in the savings department while in the Hanover Trust Company a total of \$55,258.19 remains unproved in the commercial department. All the savings depositors in the Hanover Trust Company have been paid in full.

PARADE ZONING FAVORED
Excluding parades which take more than an hour to pass a given point from the Boston downtown retail district is recommended by members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee which conferred with the Street Commissioners at City Hall yesterday. The committee, in a memorandum left with the commission, recommended nine possible routes for shorter parades.

GOVERNOR GIVES PRIZE
Governor Fuller has donated to the Italian-American Athletic Association of Quincy a silver shield, to be given as first prize in the Tercentenary Marathon, to be held in connection with the celebration next month of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quincy.

Speaking for the Government at Birmingham last night, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labor, characterized Sir Alfred Mond's scheme as calculated to create an intolerable burden. The Labor scheme, on the other hand, came up in the House of Commons last night in the form of a bill which was rejected decisively by a large Government majority.

BRITISH OUTLINE ELECTRIC PLAN
Government Hopes Scheme to Aid in Meeting the Unemployed Problem
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 23.—The British Cabinet is considering the expert committee's report upon the proposed national electricity scheme the main recommendations of which are expected to be adopted—a pronouncement upon this subject is to be made next month when parliament reassembles after the Whitsuntide recess.
The generating works, however, are to remain in the hands of private companies, so that the whole may be run upon a commercial basis. The state loans to render this possible are to be gradually repaid, thereby enabling the scheme to become eventually self-supporting.
The Government relies largely upon this electricity scheme, supplemented by the state-aided cheapening of the production of liquid fuel from coal, to meet the unemployment problem. It has thus decided against embarking either upon Sir Alfred Mond's scheme for using the unemployed relief dole to subsidize wages; or upon that advocated by the Labor Party for endowing a special committee with a state income of £10,000,000 annually to start fresh enterprises.

AUTOMATIC SERVICE AT TALBOT EXCHANGE

Change to Machine Switch-board Will Be Made Tonight

The new Talbot machine switching central office in Dorchester will be placed in operation at midnight tonight. It will serve about 2700 subscribers now connected with the present Talbot central office, which is manually operated. The transfer will be made without interruption to service.

The change will affect only the present Talbot subscribers. The new equipment is located in the telephone company's building at 175 Adams Street, where the Columbia machine switching central office is located. The latter was placed in operation in November, 1924.

Talbot will be the seventh machine switching central office in Boston. Machine switching offices have also been placed in operation in Providence and in Lawrence.

QUINCY PARADE ARRANGED
QUINCY, Mass., May 23.—Henry L. Kincaide, chief marshal of Quincy's three hundredth anniversary parade on Saturday, June 13, announces that it will start on Hancock Street at Billings Road at 2:30 o'clock. The parade will consist of five divisions: The military, under Brig.-Gen. Alfred F. Foote; the civic, under Lieut.-Col. Fred E. Jones; the school children, under Maj. Nathaniel S. Hunting; the floats, under Joseph W. Powell, and the trades, under Ensign Carl R. Sheppard. Lieut.-Col. George E. Adams will be chief of staff.

GOVERNOR GIVES PRIZE
Governor Fuller has donated to the Italian-American Athletic Association of Quincy a silver shield, to be given as first prize in the Tercentenary Marathon, to be held in connection with the celebration next month of the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of Quincy.

Speaking for the Government at Birmingham last night, Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, Minister of Labor, characterized Sir Alfred Mond's scheme as calculated to create an intolerable burden. The Labor scheme, on the other hand, came up in the House of Commons last night in the form of a bill which was rejected decisively by a large Government majority.

BRITISH OUTLINE ELECTRIC PLAN
Government Hopes Scheme to Aid in Meeting the Unemployed Problem
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 23.—The British Cabinet is considering the expert committee's report upon the proposed national electricity scheme the main recommendations of which are expected to be adopted—a pronouncement upon this subject is to be made next month when parliament reassembles after the Whitsuntide recess.
The generating works, however, are to remain in the hands of private companies, so that the whole may be run upon a commercial basis. The state loans to render this possible are to be gradually repaid, thereby enabling the scheme to become eventually self-supporting.
The Government relies largely upon this electricity scheme, supplemented by the state-aided cheapening of the production of liquid fuel from coal, to meet the unemployment problem. It has thus decided against embarking either upon Sir Alfred Mond's scheme for using the unemployed relief dole to subsidize wages; or upon that advocated by the Labor Party for endowing a special committee with a state income of £10,000,000 annually to start fresh enterprises.

WILLYS-OVERLAND FINE MOTOR CARS

52 weeks to pay

The Lowest Prices in the Industry

On our liberal payment plan you now can buy your Overland conveniently out of your income. A small down payment and you can drive your Overland home.

Overland four-cylinder cars have greater power, greater comfort, greater endurance, lower upkeep cost, higher resale value. Compare them with any other car near the price! You will then understand why they are outselling all previous models.

They are now the lowest-priced cars with sliding gear transmission.

The New Overland Six is creating a profound impression. No car near its price equals its speed, pick-up, power endurance, comfort or looks. In fifteen years Overland has never equaled these values.

All-Steel Sedan	\$715
Standard Sedan	\$655
All-Steel Coupe	\$635
All-Steel Touring	\$495
\$985 Overland SIX Standard Sedan	
\$1150 Overland SIX DeLuxe Sedan	

All Prices f. o. b. Toledo

OVERLAND

WILLYS-OVERLAND INC.

Wholesale Distributors, 528 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Retail Dealers

BOSTON OVERLAND COMPANY

533 Commonwealth Avenue

SEE YOUR NEAREST LOCAL DEALER

</

SUNSET STORIES

Just a Little Joke in the Third Grade

IT WAS the spring of the year and as the children hurried to school over the red brick pavements of the big city, there were many distracting sights and sounds. The colored women who sat outside the big market houses had great bunches of purple lilacs for sale, as well as pots of jolly pansies. All things seemed to call away from the schoolroom, and invite to little by-ways of pleasant loiterings. Above all, the circus was in town, and that meant joking clowns, strange animals, and gay balloons tugging at their strings, longing, like the children of the Third Grade to be

Up and away, just for today! Where to? Anywhere! We don't care.

Now it happened one day, just at this time, that Dennis, whose father kept a small grocery store near by, brought with him to school for a little light refreshment at recess a big bag of animal crackers, which he passed around among the children of his class. Elephants, bears, tigers and lions, to say nothing of dogs and cows, filled the small hands of Miss Hart's Third Grade. The supply was so generous in fact that when the sharp ringing of the bell ended the short recess, there still remained in each hand some one or more animals that could not properly be disposed of as refreshments without breaking a school rule.

As they took their places quietly and in due order, the animals presented a problem that must be settled before the reading lesson could begin.

With no thought of setting an example, Jacob, as he reached with one hand for his reading book, with the other placed a lion and a lamb carefully side by side in the groove at the top of the desk intended for pencils. Sam, who sat behind, charmed by the sight in front, with-

drew his hand from his left pocket and placed his remaining bear in his pencil groove. Nettie, who sat across the aisle and was just about to tuck a camel into the back corner of her desk, quickly changed her mind and stood it upright against the ledge at the top instead. In fact, within one short minute after the children had taken their places, the Third Grade room had become a menagerie in which roamed at will the denizens of barnyard, desert and jungle, all entirely invisible to teacher, who stood smiling in front of the class, ready to conduct her little charges through the mazes of poetry beginning,

"Who stole the nest away from the plum tree today?"

It was not a funny poem—far from it! Yet for some reason which Miss Hart could not understand, a spirit of fun seemed to possess the class. There wasn't a sober face in the room. Smiles were everywhere—breaking out here and there into furtive little giggles.

Just then Alice, who sat up front near Teacher, rose to read, and Miss Hart, according to custom, walked to the back of the room, making sure the voice could be heard at a distance. There was tense silence throughout the class. Not a head turned, not a hand moved. Alice finished reading, without a correction from Teacher, and sat down. Still silence. Then Teacher's voice said quietly,

"Children, I think you'd better gather the animals into the ark—the flood's coming!"

Then, how they laughed—all the laughs they'd been holding back for the last five minutes, as the menagerie quickly disappeared into pocket and bag and desk.

"You played a joke on us, too, Miss Hart," said Freda.

Progress in the Churches

At least 100,000,000 copies of the Bible have been circulated by the British and Foreign Bible Society during its 121 years of operation, it is estimated. For the third year in succession it has issued more than 10,000,000 volumes of Scriptures. Never in one year has it sold so many Bibles as in 1924.

The languages in which the Scriptures are now printed number 572, and of the six new versions issued to the last year four were for African peoples, one for Burma and one for New Guinea. There has been a great increase in circulation in China, where 3,875,000 volumes, mostly gospels, were sold. The society's income for the year was \$391,000.

Convinced of the urgent need of promoting better understanding among the different races, a British Y. M. C. A. Council recently held a conference on internationalism in Lancashire. The Y. M. C. A., through the World's Committee in Geneva, is rendering valuable international service among boys and men, and in India and Palestine is forming a common platform for the meeting of all races and for the discussion among them of subjects which might cause racial division and antagonism.

The Free Churches in Wales are taking steps to unify their Sunday School work. A joint committee of Baptists, Congregationalists and Calvinistic Wesleyan Methodists has prepared a common syllabus of lessons, and it is hoped that in time there will be one textbook for all denominations.

The Bishop Tucker Memorial College, Mukono, Uganda, was opened and the chapel consecrated on April 25, the thirty-fifth anniversary of his consecration as Bishop of the Central African diocese. Sixty-five students are in residence, and hundreds of former pupils are preaching and teaching in churches and schools throughout the diocese, the area of which is larger than that of Great Britain and Ireland.

In order to promote wider interest in the work of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the churches a dinner was held recently in the ancient fishmongers' Hall in the city of London. The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, and the invited guests included the American, French, Italian and German ambassadors, the Austrian Minister, the British Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, and the High Commissioners for India, South Africa, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

More than 400 men and women from all parts of the United States and Canada attended the opening in Pittsburgh of the fourth annual national conference of the Lutheran Inner Mission Society of the Lutheran Church of America.

In the comparatively short time since Christian work in French Indo-China was begun, more than 1000 members have been enrolled and more than 50 Annamese workers and students are in preparation for the ministry. It is reported by the Rev. R. A. Jaffray of the Christian and Missionary Alliance.

Beneficiaries to the number of 1086 are now being aided by the relief and annuity board of the Southern Baptist Convention, according to the annual report of the board pre-

sented to the convention just held in Memphis. A total of 159 new cases have been approved by the board during the last year, the report stated.

Orthodox Jewry is preparing for its national convention through a series of regional conferences being held throughout the United States. New England delegates met recently in Boston. The middle states conference was held in Chicago. Representatives of the southern states are to meet in Baltimore on May 24. Conferences for the far west will be held in Omaha in September, and for New York and its environs in New York City on Sept. 14.

The thirteenth annual Presbyterian General Assembly was opened in Franklin County Memorial Hall with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Dr. Clarence Edward Macartney of Philadelphia, after which the 1000 commissioners representing 300 presbyteries, 10,000 churches, and 1,800,000 communicant members, from all over the United States, united in a communion service.

Dr. J. H. Rushbrooke reports that since he has been Baptist commissioner for Europe the funds that have passed through his department have totaled nearly £230,000 for relief, and upward of £90,000 for religious and denominational purposes, including the foundation and upkeep of seminaries, supplements to pastoral salaries, provision of Bibles and Testaments for Russia, etc. More than nine-tenths of these amounts came from American sources.

British Nonconformists receive far more recognition from the state and from high officials than formerly but they are still not put on the same footing as Anglicans. At a recent meeting in London of representatives of the principal Free churches—Presbyterian, Congregational and Baptist—it was decided again to call the attention of the Government to the long-continued exclusion of dissenting ministers from active participation in ceremonial services.

It was urged that the time has come when in all such matters there should be equal recognition of British churches. Also a resolution was adopted expressing willingness to co-operate in any efficient plan for improving the religious and moral education given in all grades of schools without sectarian discrimination.

DANISH IMPORT OF MOTOR CARS HALVED

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—As American automobiles play such an important part in the Danish trade of these commodities the following figures from an official report of last year may be of interest. It was a foregone conclusion that the new tax on the turnover in the automobile trade would make itself seriously felt, and this has been the case. The import during 1924 of automobiles was less than 1000 against 2357 in 1923 and for motorcycles the figures were respectively 1088 and 2000. These figures do not refer to what has been sold of foreign automobiles assembled in the country, in which respect the Ford, the Chevrolet and the Overland are particularly conspicuous. A large number of cars of this type were exported from Denmark—17,151 cars in 1924.

B. Altman & Co.

The Central Shopping Location

Thirty-fourth Street

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fifth Street

Telephone 7000 Murray Hill

For Monday and Tuesday

Important Annual Sale of
2,500 Women's Summer Frocks
of cotton or linen fabrics in chic distinctive stylings

Grouped at five incomparably low prices

\$7.50, 9.75, 12.50, 15.00 & 18.00

An Altman event anticipated yearly as an outstanding value-giving sale

Every new cotton or linen fabric—in plain or novelty weaves—in a host of patterns with dots, checks and floral designs vying with each other for first place in Madame's estimation. Sheer voiles in plain, figured and embroidered designs offer delightful inspirations in their fascinating color effects. Included is a multitude of smart styles from simple tailored models to the more elaborate ones enhanced by lace, embroidery, hand drawn-work or tucking. While every new pastel shade is represented, white, navy blue, gray, orchid and French blue predominate. Sizes 36 to 46

Several of the groups feature large varieties of frocks in sizes 40½ to 52½

A Special Attraction

Embroidered Ecru Net Frocks

trimmed with real filet lace \$22.50

These exquisite Embroidered Net Frocks are fashioned over crepe de Chine slips, edged at top and bottom with folds of net. Choice may be made from two styles, both of which feature side godets and stunning satin ribbon corsage bows. Slips in Nile green, maize, flesh and peach; sizes 36 to 44

Women's Cotton Frock Salon; Third Floor

Summer Riding Togs

for Misses and Women

Sleeveless Flannel Coats	\$14.50
Checked Linen Breeches	8.50
Linen Habits	16.75
Sleeveless Linen Habits	15.75

The values are most attractive

Third Floor

Sturdy Camp Apparel

for Boys and Girls

For Girls; sizes 6 to 16	
Middies of green or navy blue poplin	\$1.95
Bloomers to match	2.95

For Boys; sizes 8 to 16

Khaki Jean Camp Suits	\$1.95
Second and Sixth Floors, respectively	

RADIO

Photo Tests Prove Successful



Underwood & Underwood

MILITARY and naval experts of the United States Government claim to have gathered much valuable information on defense tactics during the recent maneuvers in the Pacific Ocean, but the Hawaiian war game also provided the radio engineers with an opportunity for

constructive experiments. Perhaps one of the most interesting tests successfully made was the transmitting of photographs, taken on the "scene of battle," to New York City, several thousand miles away. The picture shows Harold L. Brownlie seated at the receiving instruments

in the New York office of the Radio Corporation of America, and standing behind him (from left to right) are Capt. R. H. Rager, Capt. W. H. Wells and Maj. A. S. Ruder, representing the United States Army, and Lieut.-Comdr. R. H. Comfort, representing the United States Navy.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR MONDAY, MAY 25
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
 7:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club; Boston Orchestra; Club; Haverhill Half Hour; Leonard Dorrans; New York Program from WEAF.
 8:30 p. m.—Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323.5 Meters)
 8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert by the Kimball Trio, under the direction of Jan Goerts. Program arranged by Mrs. Nellie R. Thomas, past department president of the Ladies of the Grand Army. Soprano recital by Mildred L. Bryant, accompanied by Katherine Graydon. 8:45—Ukelele program by Maxwell Fuchs, accompanied by Miss Marie Tracy. 9:40—Talk on Child Welfare. 9:50—Results of baseball games played by the Eastern, American and National leagues.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)
 8:30 p. m.—Dinner music; musical program; Winifred Bauer, concert pianist; music, quartet; Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
WMCA, New York City (341 Meters)
 7:30 p. m.—Chorus, soloists, and John W. Dooly, C. S. R., a member of the Board of Lecturers of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., under the auspices of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

WABC, Richmond Hills, N. Y. (314 Meters)
 7:30 p. m.—A 2 m.—Variety musical program including dance music.
WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Address under the auspices of Pittsburgh Personnel Association. 8:30—Concert. 11—Flight of the mythical dragon, and concert by the Blackstone Orchestra.

WGHT, Buffalo, N. Y. (519 Meters)
 8:30 p. m.—"Future Industrial Development of the Buffalo Area," by John A. Piquen, industrial expert, associated with Industrial Management Magazine, New York City. Piano recital by Hamilton Dakers, St. Catharines. 9:30—Recital by Joe Latozinski, violinist, and 10—Concerto. 11—The Vernon Curtis, N. Y. 11—Vincent Lopez Orchestra, supper music.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (527 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Dinner concert. 9—Concert from New York through WEAF. 9—Orchestral selections.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
KSD, St. Louis, Mo. (545.4 Meters)
 9 p. m.—Entertainment. 10—Recital by Katharine Anderson, soprano.

WDAP, Kansas City, (526.8 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; reading, Miss Cecile Burton; weekly "Request Concert Night," the Tell-He-a-Story; Trio Ensemble. 8—Program by the Ivanhoe Band, directed by Walter A. French, and the Ivanhoe Glee Club, directed by Edward H. Gill Jr. 11:45—The "Society Old Chief" and the Plantation Players.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)
 7:30 to 12 p. m.—Art Gilman, "The Whispering Harp," concert program under direction of Dean Holmes Cooper; organ recital.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)
 6 p. m.—Organ music, Arthur Hays, organist, Dr. Applesauce, announcing. 6:30—Dance orchestra. 8—Program by the Tangier Temple Shrine chanters, J. Edward Carnal, director. A. L. Hobbs, pianist; Lester Palmer, pianist.

KFKX, Hastings, Neb. (583.3 Meters)
 9:30 to 11:30 p. m.—Vocal and instrumental numbers by Kearney State Normal School students.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)
 8:30 p. m.—Vesper recital by Buddy's Blue Melody Band. 9:30—Studio program, courtesy the Boulder (Colo.) Post No. 10, American Legion; Drum and bugle selection; address: John C. Vivian; contra alto solo; address: John C. Vivian; orchestra selections; soprano solo; accordion duet; tenor solo; address: Marguerite Peyton Thompson, and baritone solo.

WBAP, Fort Worth, Tex. (476 Meters)
 7:30 p. m.—Mrs. J. W. Griffin, pianist; playing popular numbers. 9:30—"Trail Blazers" orchestra. 11—George C. Orum's Orchestra.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME
KOA, Denver, Colo. (823 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Music by Fred Schmitt and his orchestra. Denver. 8:10—Studio program, courtesy the Boulder (Colo.) Post No. 10, American Legion; Drum and bugle selection; address: John C. Vivian; contra alto solo; address: John C. Vivian; orchestra selections; soprano solo; accordion duet; tenor solo; address: Marguerite Peyton Thompson, and baritone solo.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME
KGO, Oakland, Calif. (561 Meters)
 8 p. m.—Educational program: Musical Trio; address: "Trend of Agricultural Prices," Prof. L. W. Fluharty, specialist in agricultural extension, University of California; talks on constructive selling—"How to Get a Job," B. J.

BUILD A RADIO
 You, too, can build a high grade tube receiver with the simple instructions and special coils which have been developed especially for the layman. Little experience and electrical knowledge. Write for free instructions and particulars.

VICTOR H. TODD
 12 Glenade Avenue, Summit, N. J.

WANTED
RADIO SALESMEN
 We wish to engage a few high grade radio salesmen to represent our organization in various parts of the country. Salary and commission to the right men.

BROWNING-DRAKE CORP.
 253 Washington St., Brighton, Mass.

VERMONT BUS PERMITS ISSUED

All but Two of About Fifty Applicants Are Granted Certificates by Board

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 23 (Special)—The Vermont Public Service Commission has made public its findings and orders in regard to the applications for permits to operate motor busses and motor trucks. Hearings were held in each individual case of about 50 applicants, and all but two of them were granted the public good certificates for which they made application.

The commission withheld notice of its finding until all the cases had been carefully gone over, considering the transportation problem as a whole for the State, and taking into consideration the steam and electric railway companies, as well as the bus and truck operators.

Competition Restricted
 Competition is restricted to a certain extent by the orders issued, which compel truck operators taking indiscriminately all freight that is offered for transportation between fixed terminal to charge a rate that is at least equal to the freight rate on steam railroads, plus a reasonable charge for cartage from the station to the point of delivery.

To protect the fast disappearing trolley lines, of which only five remain in the whole state of Vermont, the commission ordered that through busses should not take local passengers between points served by trolley lines. There were two very marked examples in which the growth of motor bus transportation has led to extreme competition not only with the steam and electric roads, but between rival bus lines. These are between Montpelier and Barre and between Essex Junction and Burlington.

Permission Reused
 The proprietors of this Yellow Bus line, F. A. Jewett & Son of Waterbury, were refused permission to operate their busses between Morrisville and Waterbury via Stowe and Waterbury Center. This route parallels another bus route and also parallels the line of the Mount Mansfield electric railway between Waterbury and Stowe. The trolley is the only line carrying freight between Waterbury and Stowe and was held by the commission to be of the utmost necessity to the residents of Stowe who had made vigorous protest against allowing the bus line to operate.

The only other applicant refused permission was a truck owner who proposed to operate a truck between Rutland and Bethel on a route that would compete with the White River Railroad. The commissioners were unable to find that it would promote the general good to allow this competing service to be established.

The commission has authority granted by the new law to fix schedules as well as rates and routes. Several of the certificates to motor bus operators were granted on condition that their time of departure shall not be within a certain specified time of the departure of railway passenger trains or of other bus lines over the same route. This "staggering" of the schedules will give the public more frequent means of communication than would be the case if the bus operators fixed their schedules at will to compete with steam railway schedules.

W. DAVIDSON
 Formerly with Martin Furrier
 Seal and Persian made over to latest fashions. For coats repaired and fur bought. Furs stored and insured. Fur garments made to order. 175 TREMONT STREET, BOSTON

ANDOVER MAKES GAIN
 ANDOVER, Mass., May 22—Andover's new population figures are 10,269, a gain of 2001 over five years ago, it was announced today.

"JOIN MY SMILE CLUB"
FAUST TAILOR
 Cleansing, Pressing, Repairing
 42 Gainsboro Street, Boston

Engraved Wedding Announcements or Invitations
 Finest quality Crane's Yellow stock, latest styles of engraving. Quotations and samples on request. Engraving and printing announcements have the dignity of engraving with an interesting price appeal—write for estimates.

A. D. MACLACHLAN, Inc.
 Established 1886—Incorporated 1924
 503 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen's Hats
 of Every Description
 Cleaned, Blocked, and Retrimmed
 14 La Grange Street Boston
 Rear of Hotel Touraine

The Back Bay Jeweler
 Established 1895
 Diamonds, Watches and Silverware
 EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
 French Clocks Called for and Delivered.
 230 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Good to Know!
 NOW at house-cleaning time the PILGRIM MAIDS can be of "tremendous" help to you not only on curtains but the heavy washables. Especially blankets.

C. BOWEN
 Trucking - Rigging
 Motor Transportation
 Safe and Machinery Moving
 51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
 Telephone Haymarket 220
 28 Shrewsbury St., Worcester
 216 No. Main St., Providence R. I.

Perfect Protection for Furs
Lamson & Hubbard
 BOSTON
 New England's Unexcelled Cold Storage Service
 Boylston and Arlington Streets
 Rates 3% of Valuation
 Reasonable Minimums

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
 Motor Service Covers Greater Boston

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog



When I returned home this afternoon Snubs was acting strangely, about something and I watched her a moment to see what would happen.

Suddenly she made a wild leap, over which she began to dance around very excitedly as though she was trying to capture something.

My curiosity was aroused and I ambled up to see what it was. But nothing surprised me when I discovered it was nothing but a fluffy jello feather.

Of course I started to chase her but I didn't get very far—My land! she exclaimed, I had to do something to enter her mind. I can't go thinking all over the neighborhood like you do.

Well that sure sounded like good and plenty and what's more, it sounded like a good hint for me to stay home once in a while and I guess I'd better do it or my reputation won't be worth two cents.

VERMONT KNIGHTS TEMPLAR TO MEET

Brattleboro to Have Grand Commandery Conclave

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 23 (Special)—Plans for the eighty-third annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Vermont, Knights Templar, have been completed by Beausant Commandery No. 7 of Brattleboro, under whose auspices the affair will be held next Monday and Tuesday. The convocation includes sessions on both days with a parade on the afternoon of the first day, followed by a reception and ball in the Armory in the evening.

All of the Vermont grand commandery officers will be present and among the out of state guests will be Frederick W. Sim of Troy, N. Y., grand representative of the Grand Master of the Grand Encampment of Knights Templar of the United States of America. Mr. Sim will come to Brattleboro as the direct representative of Grand Master Leonidas P. Newby of Knightstown, Ind.

The plans include a dinner at noon on Monday, a parade through the business center at 2 p. m., the opening of the grand commandery at Masonic Temple at 4 p. m., at which time a reception will be tendered the grand officers and distinguished guests, and an address made by the Grand Commander, and the reception and ball in the evening at 8 p. m. On the second day, the convocation will hold a business session at 9 a. m., at which time officers for the ensuing year will be elected.

Unique Designs in Silverware for Wedding Gifts
TREFRY & POLLEY
 Jewelers
 Corner Park and Beacon Streets
 Boston, Mass.

SMART FROCKS
 for Summer Wear
 That Emphasize the Individuality
 MODISH HATS
 LOUISE M. DRESSER

Style and Comfort in STRAWS
 Style smartly expressed in the lower crown and wider brim. Fancy colored bands can be had if desired. A more comfortable straw hat could not be had.
 \$2.85, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00
Charles David
 Haberdashers
 232 Massachusetts Avenue
 28 Huntington Avenue
 BOSTON

Perfect Protection for Furs
Lamson & Hubbard
 BOSTON
 New England's Unexcelled Cold Storage Service
 Boylston and Arlington Streets
 Rates 3% of Valuation
 Reasonable Minimums

Good to Know!
 NOW at house-cleaning time the PILGRIM MAIDS can be of "tremendous" help to you not only on curtains but the heavy washables. Especially blankets.

C. BOWEN
 Trucking - Rigging
 Motor Transportation
 Safe and Machinery Moving
 51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
 Telephone Haymarket 220
 28 Shrewsbury St., Worcester
 216 No. Main St., Providence R. I.

Engraved Wedding Announcements or Invitations
 Finest quality Crane's Yellow stock, latest styles of engraving. Quotations and samples on request. Engraving and printing announcements have the dignity of engraving with an interesting price appeal—write for estimates.

A. D. MACLACHLAN, Inc.
 Established 1886—Incorporated 1924
 503 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Gentlemen's Hats
 of Every Description
 Cleaned, Blocked, and Retrimmed
 14 La Grange Street Boston
 Rear of Hotel Touraine

The Back Bay Jeweler
 Established 1895
 Diamonds, Watches and Silverware
 EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING
 French Clocks Called for and Delivered.
 230 Massachusetts Ave., Boston

Good to Know!
 NOW at house-cleaning time the PILGRIM MAIDS can be of "tremendous" help to you not only on curtains but the heavy washables. Especially blankets.

C. BOWEN
 Trucking - Rigging
 Motor Transportation
 Safe and Machinery Moving
 51 Sudbury Street, Boston, Mass.
 Telephone Haymarket 220
 28 Shrewsbury St., Worcester
 216 No. Main St., Providence R. I.

Perfect Protection for Furs
Lamson & Hubbard
 BOSTON
 New England's Unexcelled Cold Storage Service
 Boylston and Arlington Streets
 Rates 3% of Valuation
 Reasonable Minimums

PILGRIM LAUNDRY
 Motor Service Covers Greater Boston

COOLIDGE SUMMER VISIT TO BE QUIET

Home Enjoyment Is Goal of Swampscott Stay

Genuine home enjoyment, comparative withdrawal from the press of official circumstance is the aim of President and Mrs. Coolidge in seeking the North Shore and White Court in Swampscott as a summer residence this year, according to Ralph S. Bauer of Lynn, who with Mrs. Bauer, has been visiting at the White House for a few days.

Mr. Bauer made it very plain that unless the President and Mrs. Coolidge realized their wish for quiet and reasonable seclusion at White Court after June 26, the date for their arrival from Washington, their stay there might be materially shortened. The demands upon the President and his wife in Washington are such, Mr. Bauer said, that the Chief Executive insists that opportunity to prepare for the activities of the fall and winter shall not be interfered with.

Frank W. Stearns and Mrs. Stearns are due to return from Europe next Tuesday. They will land in New York and the White House is preparing to welcome them and afterward plans will be completed for the summer vacation at Swampscott where the President and Mr. Stearns will be neighbors.

HAWTHORNE STATUE FUNDS TO BE SOUGHT

SALEM, Mass., May 23 (Special)—A life-sized bronze monument to Nathaniel Hawthorne is proposed for a site on Hawthorne boulevard by the Hawthorne Memorial Association, Inc., to which end a subscription campaign will be circulated the first two weeks in June. The society has already raised \$10,051.34, and it is desired to increase this fund to \$20,000.

Hawthorne spent many years in the immediate vicinity of the site of the proposed statue. Nearby is the house in which he was born, and a short distance down Derby Street is the dignified old Custom House where he served as surveyor. On Mall Street, off the Salem Common, is the house in which he wrote "The Scarlet Letter."

MOTOR CLUB TOUR SCHEDULED
 A large committee of the Boston Motor Club headed by John J. Watson, chairman of the runs and tours committee, is preparing for the eighteenth annual club run to North Sutton, N. H., from June 17 to June 21 inclusive.

ALLGOOD GROCERY CO.
 Delicatessen
 Salads and Cooked Meats
 Good Quality Meats and Groceries
 Special Saturday Prices
 Phones 3841-3458 412 Tampa St.
 TAMPA, FLA.

LAFAYETTE CAFETERIA
 On the Bridge
 108 West Lafayette Street
 "Special Service to Dinner Parties"
 Phone 3192 TAMPA, FLA.

Ladies, Misses and Juniors Shop Pleasantly and Profitably at
WOLSON'S SMART SHOP
 213 Twigg Street TAMPA, FLA. Phone 3110

J. W. SHAFFER
 Cement Contractor
 Walks, Driveways, Garage Floors, Concrete and Brick Foundations
 101 Morgan Street, Tampa, Fla.

TAMPA BAY ELECTRIC CO.
 Electrigists
 Park View Bldg., Opp. Plant Park
 208 West Lafayette Street
 Phone 4516 TAMPA, FLA.

"Our Work Speaks for Itself"
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING COMPANY
 C. H. COLE, Manager
 106 N. Albany Avenue, Tampa, Fla.
 Phone 81406

CENTRAL GROCERY CO.
 Staple and Fancy Groceries
 We deliver anywhere. Order early.
 2404 Jefferson St. Phone 3024
 TAMPA, FLA.

E. J. LILIUS
 Jeweler
 Watch and Jewelry Repairing
 602 Florida Ave., Tampa, Florida
 Opposite U. S. Post Office

POWELL'S
 Flower Shop
 Telegraph Florist
 215 Twigg Street, Tampa, Fla.
 Phone 2524

Fashion's Newest WASH SILKS
 Are here in a complete display and await your inspection. In the gay new colors—the most captivating new stripes. The reigning queen of fabrics for summer dresses. Come in now and make your selection. Our values are exceptionally attractive.
Noas Brothers
 209 N. TAVEL STREET
 TAMPA, FLA.

MONROE ELECTRIC CO.

Household Appliances
 Wiring—Fixtures
 206 Cass Street, Tampa, Fla.
 Phone 2919

Balbin-Spencer Shoe Co.
 Tampa's Exclusive \$5 and \$6 SHOE STORE
 316 Cass Street, Tampa, Fla.

Building Contractor
 "Honest Service at the Right Price"
 Office: Morgan and Madison Streets
 J. W. MANN
 Phone 92478 TAMPA, FLA.

DAMP WASH LAUNDRY
WE WASH WELL
 Phones 4232, 4233 Family Service
 TAMPA, FLA.

GOURLE MUSIC CO.
 209 Zack St. Phone 4177
 Columbia Records and Gramofones
 Pipe Organs—Pianos
 TAMPA, FLA.

LEONARD'S BEAUTY PARLORS
 The Highest Class Hairdressing, Permanent Waving, Shampooing and Manicuring at reasonable rates.
 315 Zack Street, Tampa, Fla.
 Phone 3930 TAMPA, FLA.

Real Estate—Investment Business, Residential, Lots
 If I can serve you call or write
E. N. HANNA
 1721 Grand Central Ave., Tampa, Fla.
 Phones 8410 and 8419 TAMPA, FLA.

FRANK L. COOPER HENRY ROSENTHAL
 Large Acreage Tracts Our Specialty
 Established 1913
INTERBAY LAND CO. REALTORS
 Conservative Florida Investments
 Phone 2816 310 Franklin St.
 TAMPA, FLA.

PRINCESS BOOT SHOP
 717 Franklin Street, Tampa, Fla.
I. MILLER AGENCY
 "Beautiful Shoes for Beautiful Girls"

RADIO All Makes and Prices
 1 Special 3-tube set complete with batteries, tubes, and earphones. \$3.60
J. H. BLOODGOOD, R. F. D. 4, Box 103
 Mail Orders Filled TAMPA, FLA.

TAMPA SHU-FIXRY
 WE HAVE MOVED into the big Knight & Wall Building.
 304 Tampa Street
 "Better Shoe Repairing Impossible"
CHAS. S. UNGER, Proprietor
 Phone 4413 TAMPA, FLA.

UNITED MARKETS
 Home Economy
 A Florida Concern
 TAMPA, FLA.

SNOW PARK
 Filling Station
 Moto-power Gasoline; less carbon, more mileage; Automobile Accessories, Storage, Cleaning, Washing, Oiling
 Cor. Magnolia and Grand Central
 TAMPA, FLA.

\$5,000,000.00 in Building for This Year
DAVIS FARLANDS
 "The Supreme Beauty Spot of Florida"
D. P. DAVIS PROPERTIES
 Tampa, Florida

BEL-MAR
 J. E. Apple
 Director of Sales
 Invite you to visit Bel-Mar, the new type of suburban development. Bel-Mar is 15 minutes from Tampa's center and 25 minutes from St. Petersburg. Its beautiful 110-acre tract is located on the beautiful 110-acre tract. It is the only new development in the Tampa Bay area.
TAMPA'S WONDER SUBURB
 TAMPA, the all-year-round city. 125,000 population. Climate ideal. Address use of call upon box at 412 Franklin Street, Tampa, Florida.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Music News of the World

The Music of Jacques Ibert

By G. JEAN-AUBRY

Paris, May 3. The stir which has been made in France and even in certain circles abroad by young composers who formed, in Paris, some little time ago, what was called the "Groupe des Six" might lead one to believe that all the hopes in young French music are held within the limits of this small group. But it is not so. However interesting and varied these young artists may be, however great even their progress may have been of late, they are not the only figures that deserve to draw and hold the attention of those who are not only interested in French music, but also in the movement of music generally. Several young composers of the present day hold out more than promises and one of them, whose name is not entirely unknown, merits our warmest sympathy by reason of the quality of his work: his name is Jacques Ibert.

First of all, and contrary to what usually takes place in our time, when the name of a composer begins to be known, he is not in this case introduced to a child, for he is over 30 and therefore he is not "young" in the sense in which the definition is now understood, when, to be really young, one must have only just left off playing marbles.

Won Prix de Rome. And what is of still greater moment, this new name, which begins to be known, has succeeded in obtaining the highest academic musical distinction that can be given in France: the Grand Prix de Rome. That ought to be enough. It would seem to turn away from such a composer the boldest champion of youth; and yet it is amongst the boldest, and the most uncompromising even, that Jacques Ibert finds his supporters and best friends. I have heard his praises from the lips of Arthur Honegger, Georges Auric and Roland-Manuel themselves and also from composers of the previous generation—amongst others, Maurice Ravel and Albert Roussel.

Yet there is nobody more modest, more reserved and more aloof from the petty caresses of musical politics than Jacques Ibert. He started his musical studies before the war and had to interrupt them at the Admiralty. During nearly five years, this musician had to undergo the strain and risks of the war in the northernmost parts of France and during that time he continued to live within himself and endeavored, as best he could, to enlarge his musical knowledge. When restored to private life, he resumed his lessons at the Conservatoire de Paris and he had the good fortune of carrying off the Grand Prix de Rome, in 1919, at one stroke—a very exceptional result which might have "swelled the head" of a young artist less convinced of the vanity of rewards and less passionately fond of music itself. He went to spend two years in Rome, as prescribed by the rules attached to the Grand Prix, but in such an historical atmosphere he did not listen only to the counsel of the masters. He already possessed a personality well sustained by the works of his time and very keen on what is new, and this comparative retirement only fortified it.

Gravity and Irony

Jacques Ibert's temperament consists of a mixture of gravity and irony, of eagerness and humor, a kind of blend between modesty and a most delicate shyness. This appears in his works, so soon as we hear them. His peculiar irony found musical expression immediately after his arrival in Rome, because among the "envoies" which every holder of the Grand Prix is bound to send during the period of his scholarship, grave and perhaps mournful compositions customarily, he did not fear sending a one-act piece, "Périsse et Andromède," the classical title of which must not lead to any illusion, for the work is not inspired by any creation of antiquity, but simply by the text, full of smiling sensitiveness and cutting irony, which is to be found in Jules Laforgue's "Moralités Légendaires."

The venerable members of the "Institute," accustomed to "envois" of an austere and rather pompous description, were not pleased by a musician who did not hesitate to put in his hero's mouth one of the most sarcastic "tyrolennes." The personages of the antique legend, brought to life again by Jules Laforgue's paradoxical sensitiveness, express themselves in this production in a marvelous way.

Leighton House, Thursday June 11, 8:15

Annette Scammell

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

Tickets (including tax) 5/6 and 2/4 may be had from Mr. Hodges, Leighton House, 12 Holland Park Road, London, W. 14.

Edith Sedgwick Lindsey

Caruthers

School of Piano

Tel. Harrison 1695

CHICAGO ILLINOIS

THE LORD'S PRAYER

35 Net

By Odessa D. Sterling

The essence of this song is simplicity.

An appealing Church Solo.

Also for Solo Voice.

STERLING PUBLISHING CO.

3823 1st Ave., West Seattle, Wash.

SONGS by

Gertrude Ross

Spanish-California Folk Songs, book

of five songs—High and Low Keys \$1.25

Sakura Blossom—High and Low Keys .40

Song of Spring—High and Low Keys .40

Published by J. FISCHER & BROS.

119 West 40th St., New York City

"IMMORTALITY"

(New Sacred Song—Price 50c net)

Mat. 28; Lk. 24; Rev. 21; 1 Cor. 15; 2 Tim. 2; 1 Pet. 1; 1 John 3; 1 John 4; 1 John 5; 1 John 6; 1 John 7; 1 John 8; 1 John 9; 1 John 10; 1 John 11; 1 John 12; 1 John 13; 1 John 14; 1 John 15; 1 John 16; 1 John 17; 1 John 18; 1 John 19; 1 John 20; 1 John 21; 1 John 22; 1 John 23; 1 John 24; 1 John 25; 1 John 26; 1 John 27; 1 John 28; 1 John 29; 1 John 30; 1 John 31; 1 John 32; 1 John 33; 1 John 34; 1 John 35; 1 John 36; 1 John 37; 1 John 38; 1 John 39; 1 John 40; 1 John 41; 1 John 42; 1 John 43; 1 John 44; 1 John 45; 1 John 46; 1 John 47; 1 John 48; 1 John 49; 1 John 50; 1 John 51; 1 John 52; 1 John 53; 1 John 54; 1 John 55; 1 John 56; 1 John 57; 1 John 58; 1 John 59; 1 John 60; 1 John 61; 1 John 62; 1 John 63; 1 John 64; 1 John 65; 1 John 66; 1 John 67; 1 John 68; 1 John 69; 1 John 70; 1 John 71; 1 John 72; 1 John 73; 1 John 74; 1 John 75; 1 John 76; 1 John 77; 1 John 78; 1 John 79; 1 John 80; 1 John 81; 1 John 82; 1 John 83; 1 John 84; 1 John 85; 1 John 86; 1 John 87; 1 John 88; 1 John 89; 1 John 90; 1 John 91; 1 John 92; 1 John 93; 1 John 94; 1 John 95; 1 John 96; 1 John 97; 1 John 98; 1 John 99; 1 John 100; 1 John 101; 1 John 102; 1 John 103; 1 John 104; 1 John 105; 1 John 106; 1 John 107; 1 John 108; 1 John 109; 1 John 110; 1 John 111; 1 John 112; 1 John 113; 1 John 114; 1 John 115; 1 John 116; 1 John 117; 1 John 118; 1 John 119; 1 John 120; 1 John 121; 1 John 122; 1 John 123; 1 John 124; 1 John 125; 1 John 126; 1 John 127; 1 John 128; 1 John 129; 1 John 130; 1 John 131; 1 John 132; 1 John 133; 1 John 134; 1 John 135; 1 John 136; 1 John 137; 1 John 138; 1 John 139; 1 John 140; 1 John 141; 1 John 142; 1 John 143; 1 John 144; 1 John 145; 1 John 146; 1 John 147; 1 John 148; 1 John 149; 1 John 150; 1 John 151; 1 John 152; 1 John 153; 1 John 154; 1 John 155; 1 John 156; 1 John 157; 1 John 158; 1 John 159; 1 John 160; 1 John 161; 1 John 162; 1 John 163; 1 John 164; 1 John 165; 1 John 166; 1 John 167; 1 John 168; 1 John 169; 1 John 170; 1 John 171; 1 John 172; 1 John 173; 1 John 174; 1 John 175; 1 John 176; 1 John 177; 1 John 178; 1 John 179; 1 John 180; 1 John 181; 1 John 182; 1 John 183; 1 John 184; 1 John 185; 1 John 186; 1 John 187; 1 John 188; 1 John 189; 1 John 190; 1 John 191; 1 John 192; 1 John 193; 1 John 194; 1 John 195; 1 John 196; 1 John 197; 1 John 198; 1 John 199; 1 John 200; 1 John 201; 1 John 202; 1 John 203; 1 John 204; 1 John 205; 1 John 206; 1 John 207; 1 John 208; 1 John 209; 1 John 210; 1 John 211; 1 John 212; 1 John 213; 1 John 214; 1 John 215; 1 John 216; 1 John 217; 1 John 218; 1 John 219; 1 John 220; 1 John 221; 1 John 222; 1 John 223; 1 John 224; 1 John 225; 1 John 226; 1 John 227; 1 John 228; 1 John 229; 1 John 230; 1 John 231; 1 John 232; 1 John 233; 1 John 234; 1 John 235; 1 John 236; 1 John 237; 1 John 238; 1 John 239; 1 John 240; 1 John 241; 1 John 242; 1 John 243; 1 John 244; 1 John 245; 1 John 246; 1 John 247; 1 John 248; 1 John 249; 1 John 250; 1 John 251; 1 John 252; 1 John 253; 1 John 254; 1 John 255; 1 John 256; 1 John 257; 1 John 258; 1 John 259; 1 John 260; 1 John 261; 1 John 262; 1 John 263; 1 John 264; 1 John 265; 1 John 266; 1 John 267; 1 John 268; 1 John 269; 1 John 270; 1 John 271; 1 John 272; 1 John 273; 1 John 274; 1 John 275; 1 John 276; 1 John 277; 1 John 278; 1 John 279; 1 John 280; 1 John 281; 1 John 282; 1 John 283; 1 John 284; 1 John 285; 1 John 286; 1 John 287; 1 John 288; 1 John 289; 1 John 290; 1 John 291; 1 John 292; 1 John 293; 1 John 294; 1 John 295; 1 John 296; 1 John 297; 1 John 298; 1 John 299; 1 John 300; 1 John 301; 1 John 302; 1 John 303; 1 John 304; 1 John 305; 1 John 306; 1 John 307; 1 John 308; 1 John 309; 1 John 310; 1 John 311; 1 John 312; 1 John 313; 1 John 314; 1 John 315; 1 John 316; 1 John 317; 1 John 318; 1 John 319; 1 John 320; 1 John 321; 1 John 322; 1 John 323; 1 John 324; 1 John 325; 1 John 326; 1 John 327; 1 John 328; 1 John 329; 1 John 330; 1 John 331; 1 John 332; 1 John 333; 1 John 334; 1 John 335; 1 John 336; 1 John 337; 1 John 338; 1 John 339; 1 John 340; 1 John 341; 1 John 342; 1 John 343; 1 John 344; 1 John 345; 1 John 346; 1 John 347; 1 John 348; 1 John 349; 1 John 350; 1 John 351; 1 John 352; 1 John 353; 1 John 354; 1 John 355; 1 John 356; 1 John 357; 1 John 358; 1 John 359; 1 John 360; 1 John 361; 1 John 362; 1 John 363; 1 John 364; 1 John 365; 1 John 366; 1 John 367; 1 John 368; 1 John 369; 1 John 370; 1 John 371; 1 John 372; 1 John 373; 1 John 374; 1 John 375; 1 John 376; 1 John 377; 1 John 378; 1 John 379; 1 John 380; 1 John 381; 1 John 382; 1 John 383; 1 John 384; 1 John 385; 1 John 386; 1 John 387; 1 John 388; 1 John 389; 1 John 390; 1 John 391; 1 John 392; 1 John 393; 1 John 394; 1 John 395; 1 John 396; 1 John 397; 1 John 398; 1 John 399; 1 John 400; 1 John 401; 1 John 402; 1 John 403; 1 John 404; 1 John 405; 1 John 406; 1 John 407; 1 John 408; 1 John 409; 1 John 410; 1 John 411; 1 John 412; 1 John 413; 1 John 414; 1 John 415; 1 John 416; 1 John 417; 1 John 418; 1 John 419; 1 John 420; 1 John 421; 1 John 422; 1 John 423; 1 John 424; 1 John 425; 1 John 426; 1 John 427; 1 John 428; 1 John 429; 1 John 430; 1 John 431; 1 John 432; 1 John 433; 1 John 434; 1 John 435; 1 John 436; 1 John 437; 1 John 438; 1 John 439; 1 John 440; 1 John 441; 1 John 442; 1 John 443; 1 John 444; 1 John 445; 1 John 446; 1 John 447; 1 John 448; 1 John 449; 1 John 450; 1 John 451; 1 John 452; 1 John 453; 1 John 454; 1 John 455; 1 John 456; 1 John 457; 1 John 458; 1 John 459; 1 John 460; 1 John 461; 1 John 462; 1 John 463; 1 John 464; 1 John 465; 1 John 466; 1 John 467; 1 John 468; 1 John 469; 1 John 470; 1 John 471; 1 John 472; 1 John 473; 1 John 474; 1 John 475; 1 John 476; 1 John 477; 1 John 478; 1 John 479; 1 John 480; 1 John 481; 1 John 482; 1 John 483; 1 John 484; 1 John 485; 1 John 486; 1 John 487; 1 John 488; 1 John 489; 1 John 490; 1 John 491; 1 John 492; 1 John 493; 1 John 494; 1 John 495; 1 John 496; 1 John 497; 1 John 498; 1 John 499; 1 John 500; 1 John 501; 1 John 502; 1 John 503; 1 John 504; 1 John 505; 1 John 506; 1 John 507; 1 John 508; 1 John 509; 1 John 510; 1 John 511; 1 John 512; 1 John 513; 1 John 514; 1 John 515; 1 John 516; 1 John 517; 1 John 518; 1 John 519; 1 John 520; 1 John 521; 1 John 522; 1 John 523; 1 John 524; 1 John 525; 1 John 526; 1 John 527; 1 John 528; 1 John 529; 1 John 530; 1 John 531; 1 John 532; 1 John 533; 1 John 534; 1 John 535; 1 John 536; 1 John 537; 1 John 538; 1 John 539; 1 John 540; 1 John 541; 1 John 542; 1 John 543; 1 John 544; 1 John 545; 1 John 546; 1 John 547; 1 John 548; 1 John 549; 1 John 550; 1 John 551; 1 John 552; 1 John 553; 1 John 554; 1 John 555; 1 John 556; 1 John 557; 1 John 558; 1 John 559; 1 John 560; 1 John 561; 1 John 562; 1 John 563; 1 John 564; 1 John 565; 1 John 566; 1 John 567; 1 John 568; 1 John 569; 1 John 570; 1 John 571; 1 John 572; 1 John 573; 1 John 574; 1 John 575; 1 John 576; 1 John 577; 1 John 578; 1 John 579; 1 John 580; 1 John 581; 1 John 582; 1 John 583; 1 John 584; 1 John 585; 1 John 586; 1 John 587; 1 John 588; 1 John 589; 1 John 590; 1 John 591; 1 John 592; 1 John 593; 1 John 594; 1 John 595; 1 John 596; 1 John 597; 1 John 598; 1 John 599; 1 John 600; 1 John 601; 1 John 602; 1 John 603; 1 John 604; 1 John 605; 1 John 606; 1 John 607; 1 John 608; 1 John 609; 1 John 610; 1 John 611; 1 John 612; 1 John 613; 1 John 614; 1 John 615; 1 John 616; 1 John 617; 1 John 618; 1 John 619; 1 John 620; 1 John 621; 1 John 622; 1 John 623; 1 John 624; 1 John 625; 1 John 626; 1 John 627; 1 John 628; 1 John 629; 1 John 630; 1 John 631; 1 John 632; 1 John 633; 1 John 634; 1 John 635; 1 John 636; 1 John 637; 1 John 638; 1 John 639; 1 John 640; 1 John 641; 1 John 642; 1 John 643; 1 John 644; 1 John 645; 1 John 646; 1 John 647; 1 John 648; 1 John 649; 1 John 650; 1 John 651; 1 John 652; 1 John 653; 1 John 654; 1 John 655; 1 John 656; 1 John 657; 1 John 658; 1 John 659; 1 John 660; 1 John 661; 1 John 662; 1 John 663; 1 John 664; 1 John 665; 1 John 666; 1 John 667; 1 John 668; 1 John 669; 1 John 670; 1 John 671; 1 John 672; 1 John 673; 1 John 674; 1 John 675; 1 John 676; 1 John 677; 1 John 678; 1 John 679; 1 John 680; 1 John 681; 1 John 682; 1 John 683; 1 John 684; 1 John 685; 1 John 686; 1 John 687; 1 John 688; 1 John 689; 1 John 690; 1 John 691; 1 John 692; 1 John 693; 1 John 694; 1 John 695; 1 John 696; 1 John 697; 1 John 698; 1 John 699; 1 John 700; 1 John 701; 1 John 702; 1 John 703; 1 John 704; 1 John 705; 1 John 706; 1 John 707; 1 John 708; 1 John 709; 1 John 710; 1 John 711; 1 John 712; 1 John 713; 1 John 714; 1 John 715; 1 John 716; 1 John 717; 1 John 718; 1 John 719; 1 John 720; 1 John 721; 1 John 722; 1 John 723; 1 John 724; 1 John 725; 1 John 726; 1 John 727; 1 John 728; 1 John 729; 1 John 730; 1 John 731; 1 John 732; 1 John 733; 1 John 734; 1 John 735; 1 John 736; 1 John 737; 1 John 738; 1 John 739; 1 John 740; 1 John 741; 1 John 742; 1 John 743; 1 John 744; 1 John 745; 1 John 746; 1 John 747; 1 John 748; 1 John 749; 1 John 750; 1 John 751; 1 John 752; 1 John 753; 1 John 754; 1 John 755; 1 John 756; 1 John 757; 1 John 758; 1 John 759; 1 John 760; 1 John 761; 1 John 762; 1 John 763; 1 John 764; 1 John 765; 1 John 766; 1 John 767; 1 John 768; 1 John 769; 1 John 770; 1 John 771; 1 John 772; 1 John 773; 1 John 774; 1 John 775; 1 John 776; 1 John 777; 1 John 778; 1 John 779; 1 John 780; 1 John 781; 1 John 782; 1 John 783; 1 John 784; 1 John 785; 1 John 786; 1 John 787; 1 John 788; 1 John 789; 1 John 790; 1 John 791; 1 John 792; 1 John 793; 1 John 794; 1 John 795; 1 John 796; 1 John 797; 1 John 798; 1 John 799; 1 John 800; 1 John 801; 1 John 802; 1 John 803; 1 John 804; 1 John 805; 1 John 806; 1 John 807; 1 John 808; 1 John 809; 1 John 810; 1 John 811; 1 John 812; 1 John 813; 1 John 814; 1 John 815; 1 John 816; 1 John 817; 1 John 818; 1 John 819; 1 John 820; 1 John 821; 1 John 822; 1 John 823; 1 John 824; 1 John 825; 1 John 826; 1 John 827; 1 John 828; 1 John 829; 1 John 830; 1 John 831; 1 John 832; 1 John 833; 1 John 834; 1 John 835; 1 John 836; 1 John 837; 1 John 838; 1 John 839; 1 John 840; 1 John 841; 1 John 842; 1 John 843; 1 John 844; 1 John 845; 1 John 846; 1 John 847; 1 John 848; 1 John 849; 1 John 850; 1 John 851; 1 John 852; 1 John 853; 1 John 854; 1 John 855; 1 John 856; 1 John 857; 1 John 858; 1 John 859; 1 John 860; 1 John 861; 1 John 862; 1 John 863; 1 John 864; 1 John 865; 1 John 866; 1 John 867; 1 John 868; 1 John 869; 1 John 870; 1 John 871; 1 John 872; 1 John 873; 1 John 874; 1 John 875; 1 John 876; 1 John 877; 1 John 878; 1 John 879; 1 John 880; 1 John 881; 1 John 882; 1 John 883; 1 John 884; 1 John 885; 1 John 886; 1 John 887; 1 John 888; 1 John 889; 1 John 890; 1 John 891; 1 John 892; 1 John 893; 1 John 894; 1 John 895; 1 John 896; 1 John 897; 1 John 898; 1 John 899; 1 John 900; 1 John 901; 1 John 902; 1 John 903; 1 John 904; 1 John 905; 1 John 906; 1 John 907; 1 John 908; 1 John 909; 1 John 910; 1 John 911; 1 John 912; 1 John 913; 1 John 914; 1 John 915; 1 John 916; 1 John 917; 1 John 918; 1 John 919; 1 John 920; 1 John 921; 1 John 922; 1 John 923; 1 John 924; 1 John 925; 1 John 926; 1 John 927; 1 John 928; 1 John 929; 1 John 930; 1 John 931; 1 John 932; 1 John 933; 1 John 934; 1 John 935; 1 John 936; 1 John 937; 1 John 938; 1 John 939; 1 John 940; 1 John 941; 1 John 942; 1 John 943; 1 John 944; 1 John 945; 1 John 946; 1 John 947; 1 John 948; 1 John 949; 1 John 950; 1 John 951; 1 John 952; 1 John 953; 1 John 954; 1 John 955; 1 John 956; 1 John 957; 1 John 958; 1 John 959; 1 John 960; 1 John 961; 1 John 962; 1 John 963; 1 John 964; 1 John 965; 1 John 966; 1 John 967; 1 John 968; 1 John 969; 1 John 970; 1 John 971; 1 John 972; 1 John 973; 1 John 974; 1 John 975; 1 John 976; 1 John 977; 1 John 978; 1 John 979; 1 John 980; 1 John 981; 1 John 982; 1 John 983; 1 John 984; 1 John 985; 1 John 986; 1 John 987; 1 John 988; 1 John 989; 1 John 990; 1 John 991; 1 John 992; 1 John 993; 1 John 994; 1 John 995; 1 John 996; 1 John 997; 1 John 998; 1 John 999; 1 John 1000; 1 John 1001; 1 John 1002; 1 John 1003; 1 John 1004; 1 John 1005; 1 John 1006; 1 John 1007; 1 John 1008; 1 John 1009; 1 John 1010; 1 John 1011; 1 John 1012; 1 John 1013; 1 John 1014; 1 John 1015; 1 John 1016; 1 John 1017; 1 John 1018; 1 John 1019; 1 John 1020; 1 John 1021; 1 John 1022; 1 John 1023; 1 John 1024; 1 John 1025; 1 John 1026; 1 John 1027; 1 John 1028; 1 John 1029; 1 John 1030; 1 John 1031; 1 John 1032; 1 John 1033; 1 John 1034; 1 John 1035; 1 John 1036; 1 John 1037; 1 John 1038; 1 John 1039; 1 John 1040; 1 John 1041; 1 John 1042; 1 John 1043; 1 John 1044; 1 John 1045; 1 John 1046; 1 John 1047; 1 John 1048; 1 John 1049; 1 John 1050; 1 John 1051; 1 John 1052; 1 John 1053; 1 John 1054; 1 John 1055; 1 John 1056; 1 John 1057; 1 John 1058; 1 John 1059; 1 John 1060; 1 John 1061; 1 John 1062; 1 John 1063; 1 John 1064; 1 John 1065; 1 John 1066; 1 John 1067; 1 John 1068; 1 John 1069; 1 John 1070; 1 John 1071; 1 John 1072; 1 John 1073; 1 John 1074; 1 John 1075; 1 John 1076; 1 John 1077; 1 John 1078; 1 John 1079; 1 John 1080; 1 John 1081; 1 John 1082; 1 John 1083; 1 John 1084; 1 John 1085; 1 John 1086; 1 John 1087; 1 John 1088; 1 John 1089; 1 John 1090; 1 John 1091; 1 John 1092; 1 John 1093; 1 John 1094; 1 John 1095; 1 John 1096; 1 John 1097; 1 John 1098; 1 John 1099; 1 John 1100; 1 John 1101; 1 John 1102; 1 John 1103; 1 John 1104; 1 John 1105; 1 John 1106; 1 John 1107; 1 John 1108; 1 John 1109; 1 John 1110; 1 John 1111; 1 John 1112; 1 John 1113; 1 John 1114; 1 John 1115; 1 John 1116; 1 John 1117; 1 John 1118; 1 John 1119; 1 John 1120; 1 John 1121; 1 John 1122; 1 John 1123; 1 John 1124; 1 John 1125; 1 John 1126; 1 John 1127; 1 John 1128; 1 John 1129; 1 John 1130; 1 John 1131; 1 John 1132; 1 John 1133; 1 John 1134; 1 John 1135; 1 John 1136; 1 John 1137; 1 John 1138; 1 John 1139; 1 John 1140; 1 John 1141; 1 John 1142; 1 John 1143; 1 John 1144; 1 John 1145; 1 John 1146; 1 John 1147; 1 John 1148; 1 John 1149; 1 John 1150; 1 John 1151; 1 John 1152; 1 John 1153; 1 John 1154; 1 John 1155; 1 John 1156; 1 John 1157; 1 John 1158; 1 John 1159; 1 John 1160; 1 John 1161; 1 John 1162; 1 John 1163; 1 John 1164; 1 John 1165; 1 John 1166; 1 John 1167; 1 John 1168; 1 John 1169; 1 John 1170; 1 John 1171; 1 John 1172; 1 John 1173; 1 John 1174; 1 John 1175; 1 John 1176; 1 John 1177; 1 John 1178; 1 John 1179; 1 John 1180; 1 John 1181; 1 John 1182; 1 John 1183; 1 John 1184; 1 John 1185; 1 John 1186; 1 John 1187; 1 John 1188; 1 John 1189; 1 John 1190; 1 John 1191; 1 John 1192; 1 John 1193; 1 John 1194; 1 John 1195; 1 John 1196; 1 John 1197; 1 John 1198; 1 John 1199; 1 John 1200; 1 John 1201; 1 John 1202; 1 John 1203; 1 John 1204; 1 John 1205; 1 John 1206; 1 John 1207; 1 John 1208; 1 John 1209; 1 John 1210; 1 John 1211; 1 John 1212; 1 John 1213; 1 John 1214; 1 John 1215; 1 John 1216; 1 John 1217; 1 John 1218; 1 John 1219; 1 John 1220; 1 John 1221; 1 John 1222; 1 John 1223; 1 John 1224; 1 John 1225; 1 John 1226; 1 John 1227; 1 John 1228; 1 John 1229; 1 John 1230; 1 John 1231; 1 John 1232;

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Mr. MacDonald Afield

Wanderings and Excursions, by J. Ramsay MacDonald. London: Jonathan Cape, 1924. 18s. net.

MR. BALDWIN, at a recent public dinner, declared with obvious sincerity that he loved his country, that is to say, his Worcestershire, clothes, better than his London ones. From this book, it is evident that his predecessor in office, of a like attitude, is never happier than when, in old suit and shabby boots, he has turned his back upon the crowd, whether social or political, in favor of "the moor and fell and bog and bypath."

These papers, written as far back in some cases as 1918, were intended, as their author modestly explains, to fill a corner in ephemeral sheets. They have been collected together in form, to satisfy the curiosity of friends, who found in them that which deserved some measure of permanence. It is well for the reader to remember this fact, as he turns the pages. And the politician, too, in the actual, might well take notes also as he reads. For to the majority of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's readers, be their views in accordance or at variance with his own, political opinions or allusions, throwing them in, irrelevant and disconnected, will be the one jarring note in themes otherwise interesting and delightful.

A Happy Traveler

How happy he is, this traveler, whether he is climbing the road from Callender to Loch Katrine, with the great Ben Ledi before him, its majestic head lost in the mist, or mounting upward toward Ben Macdui through pinewoods and heather, as at home out there upon the moors by night as by day, with a granite boulder for a tent and the brittle stalks of heather for a bed. And for a little while, with this Scotsman who knows and loves every turn of the road, leagues away from newspapers and platforms, we are allowed to forget that he is also the member for Aberavon and the leader of the Labor Party.

But how frequently there is some incident, trivial or important, to reintroduce the party politician. The memory of Botha, the sight of Tory M. P.'s, on the wing or in their own houses, any hint of capitalism in the ascendency, or democracy on the down-wing, and our genial pedestrian in his holiday clothes is back in the atmosphere of Carmelite Street and Westminster. Then, whether it be on Scottish moor or skirting the Isles of Greece, whether in the land of the Pharaohs or amidst the hills of Judah, blue waters or orange sunsets, however lovely, are forgotten in the discourse on those Marxian arguments so dear to the Daily Herald, and we learn once again how the I. L. P. alone is in the vanguard for the salvation of mankind.

Problems of the East

"I still hold," we read, "that the Egyptian problem is the simplest of all." But that was written in 1922, before the author had talked with Zaghul Pasha in Downing Street; he probably would have said something a little different in 1924. And apparently the Palestine problem appeared hardly less simple to this ardent internationalist, who concluded that Lord Balfour did not know what he was talking about, and that his "pledges to the Jews were of the same worthless character as Mr. Bonar Law's to the miners." Everywhere capitalism seemed to be rearing its ugly head; everywhere were the evidences of the sins and follies of the Great War and the subsequent Treaty of Peace, and what are these phenomena at any time to a member of the I. L. P. but an opportunity for scornful invective?

Valuable Interludes

Nevertheless, we get some valuable interludes. The capitalist and the imperialist are forgotten, and we are allowed to enjoy nature with an artist who knows admirably how to portray it; we mix among men and women of all races and castes with a lover of his kind whose insight and humor quicken our sympathy and captivate our imagination. How delightful are the short papers on

Honolulu—"the most absurd place in the world. It is a top-hat in the tropics"; what a glowing bit of writing portrays the tiger as he moves through the jungle; "he comes among the bamboos with regal leisure, erect, graceful, imperious . . . his ferocity sleeps in his grace"; what a delicate yet profound study we find here of Jaurès, and again of Kier Hardie.

Since these papers were written, the doctrine has become the statesman; and the red flag which, wherever it flies, is destined to witness the revolution of the world from capitalism to socialism, from nationalism to internationalism, has flown over Downing Street. The passing victory and defeat agree with those years when labor was becoming more and more conscious of its political importance, have today ceased to be remembered. It seems difficult to realize that but a little while ago they appeared to mean so much. But what remains, after a perusal of this book, is the memory of a glimpse into many parts of the world, with one whose love and comprehension of beautiful things is peculiarly eager and acute, and whose desire to be of service to mankind outweighs all other considerations. And for this, not a few of his readers, however minor or little they are, will be glad to have been his companion in his travels. E. F. H.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Proceedings of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York, edited by William L. Hanson and Parker Thomas Moon. New York: The Academy of Political Science, Columbia University Press.

Strange Stories From a Chinese Studio, translated and annotated by Herbert A. Giles. New York: Boni & Liveright.

In Zandibar, by Ralph D. Paine. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.

The Awakening and Other Poems, by Don Marquis. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$2.

Selected English Short Stories, XIX and XX Centuries, edited by H. S. Milford. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$1.

Education in East Africa, prepared by Thomas Jesse Jones. New York: Phelps-Stokes Fund.

The Historical Foundations of the Law Relating to Trade-Marks, by Frank L. Schechter. New York: Columbia University Press. \$6.

The Lives and Works of the Uneducated Poets, by Robert Southey. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$1.20.

The Listener's History of Music, by

Percy A. Scholes. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$2.

An Anthology of Indian Tales, by C. A. Kincaid. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. 40 cents.

The Pocket Oxford Dictionary, compiled by F. G. Fowler and H. W. Fowler. New York: Oxford University Press, American Branch. \$1.50.

Boys' and Girls' Bookshelf, Vols. I to XVII, prepared under the supervision of the editorial board of the University Society. New York: The University Society.

The Ancient Rhetorical Theories of the Latins, by Mary A. Grant. Madison: University of Wisconsin Studies in Language and Literature. No. 21. \$2.

To the Glory of Suburbia

The Suburban Trend, by H. Paul Douglass. New York: The Century Co. \$2.

THE suburbanite has always been convinced that his was the only fit and natural way of life for those who must work in cities. Now he is justified. He has his place in the sun. His suburbanism is the subject of a book and a problem for the sociologist—just like the farm problem.

And it may be significant that a book on the suburb has been included in the Century Rural Life Series. When Kenyon L. Butterfield was

head of the Massachusetts Agricultural College he always contended that it was distinctly the province of an agricultural college to meet the problems of the backyard gardener and suburban poultryman, the owner of a dozen fruit trees or a clump of raspberry bushes. These people shared the interests of the ruralist, their problems were part of the problem of agriculture in its largest, most human aspect.

Mr. Douglass' interest in the suburb is a serious interest. He believes in the suburb. He feels it inevitable that as cities grow, they will grow

more and more suburban rather than urban. They will grow as suburbs rather than as cities. The decentralization of the city is not an original theme with Mr. Douglass, but he is very thorough and detailed and prophetic with it. He sees the salvation of the metropolis in increasing suburbanization. The city will come to the suburbs. The suburban dweller, in Mr. Douglass' eyes, is a man ennobled and uplifted, completed by his way of life. He gets fairly evangelical about it. One of his chapters is "The Suburban Evangel." Yet his book is essentially a sociologist's analysis of the relations between city and suburb, and of the factors that count on one side and the other for the fullness of life.

The author traces the spilling over of the city upon the countryside, making what was rural suburban, and what was suburban urban. The social and economic implications of this blending of rural and urban influences in the suburb he explores, to discover the versatility of interest, home-making and gardening enthusiasms, stability and a revival of handicraft ability as qualities acquired or strengthened in the suburb. He acknowledges, too, the social tendencies of the suburb which keep many apartment house dwellers in town, close to the theater, the art museum and the public library. They take their air and sterner in the car on Sunday afternoons.

Has the automobile, by the excursions it affords city folk, retarded the suburban trend more, than by opening remote areas to suburban residence, it has accelerated the movement outward? Mr. Douglass does not offer an answer to that question. But he is certain that the eventual effect of space-erasing methods of travel will distribute the city and its basic industries over wide areas, which will include breathing spaces of planned forest, park and restricted building zones that will entitle them to be called suburbs and to retain that suburban influence which finds most wholesome for human living.

Burma, Through an Artist's Eyes



A RIVERSIDE VILLAGE

Peacocks and Pagodas, by Paul Edmunds. London: George Routledge. 12s. 6d. net.

HERE is an unvarnished account of Burma as seen through the eyes of an artist. Being an artist, Mr. Edmunds says exactly what he thinks and describes without a tremor exactly what he sees, with the result that we have a very intimate account of a little known country. There are stories to suit every taste, stories grave, stories gay and stories a few—almost brutal in their frankness. Special emphasis is laid on the fact that the book is "lightly written," but there is much food for thought to be found in its pages as well as much entertainment, and the author's illustrations cannot fail to prove most exhilarating in their life and vigor.

The Muse in Council, by John Drinkwater. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. \$2.50.

MR. DRINKWATER says the chief concern of criticism ought to be, not to tell what a writer says, but to tell how well he says it; not with the argument, but with the manner of presenting the argument. Yet it is impossible to tell how well a man says a thing without telling something of what he says, and in the instance of "The Muse in Council," at any rate, Mr. Drinkwater has presented his argument so well that it is almost impossible to resist repeating them.

In brief, Mr. Drinkwater defines poetry, expounds the relation between poetry and morals, tells what he thinks of free verse, and analyzes the work of several poets, old and new. As the essays run in the book, they are divided into three groups, "Theories," "Ancient Masters," and "Modern Instances." They were not written consecutively and in many cases, not recently, but were first given as lectures, occasional papers and reviews during 15 years. In spite of this, they are strikingly consistent in adhering to Mr. Drinkwater's premise, namely, that poetry is experience presented in a compelling fashion. Intensity and individuality of experience, he thinks, is the only source of a poet's material, and when a poet brings himself to the act of reducing his experience to clear-cut and shapely form, he has created a poem. It is this union of intense experience (which presupposes emotion) with resolute intelligence that is the essence of Mr. Drinkwater's interpretation of poetry in general and in particular.

Purpose Accomplished Many will not agree. But "my anxiety is not for agreement," he says, "but to leave such readers as will take this book as a whole with some clear impression of what I conceive poetry to be and what its function among us."

If that is his chief anxiety, he need not be anxious. He has accomplished his purpose. If a reader happens to be a writer of free verse he certainly will not agree, but no one can raise a question about the clearness of Mr. Drinkwater's conceptions. That is a satisfaction because many of us who are not poets have often wished that we could a little better understand what poets mean when they write about their art.

Some of those who disagree with Mr. Drinkwater in his theories of poetry have asked him if he is that should speak as an oracle, and have declared that he is only a minor poet after all, albeit one of the best of them. It makes no difference

whether he is a minor poet or a major poet, so far as his ability to analyze poetry is concerned, for the outstanding critics have not always been great creators. No doubt the reputation of Drinkwater's successful play, "Abraham Lincoln," gives his words weight; and that again has nothing to do with his merit as a critic. It is his combination of a capacity for appreciation with a stanchness of thought, and his consistent conception of a poem as a precious thing, the fruit of inspiration, experience, intelligence and a knowledge of the traditions of English verse, that entitle his judgments to consideration.

Tradition and Free Verse

That word tradition suggests what he has to say about free verse. "Every poet who has achieved unquestioned distinction," he writes, "has worked in forms that even at the time of his writing had a clearly recognized parentage" (with the possible exception of Whitman). And, again, "All the most interesting verse that is being written is in established molds." That may have been written some years ago, but there is no evidence in his other chapters or in his own work to make us think that he has changed his opinion.

Just as there has always been a dispute between poets who appreciate tradition and those who scorn it, there has always been a controversy about the relation between art and morals. Under the heading, "Poetry and Conduct," Mr. Drinkwater makes these points:

The function of poetry, like all art, is not to solve our problems, but to put us in a frame of thought so that we can solve them for ourselves. For instance, the poet's task is not to tell us that our particular course of conduct is unjust but to quicken our thought so that we shall scorn to be unjust; and even that is secondary to its chief distinction, which is to "exult in the beauty and heroic conflict of life." A poet's conduct as a man and his convictions have nothing to do with a valuation of his poetry, and this is a big but they have much to do with the

sort of poetry that he writes. No poet asks a critic to subscribe to his own particular convictions, but without those convictions his poetry would have been something quite different—or perhaps, nonexistent. So there is not much nourishment in this book for the "art-for-art's-sake" theorists, after all.

"Inconscience" In his analysis of the work of particular poets, old and new, Drinkwater puts repeated emphasis on the beauty of an exact and lucid intelligence; "inconscience," he calls it once or twice. Poets of precision like Milton, or in modern times like Mrs. Meynell or Edwin Arlington Robinson, appeal to him more than poets of suggestion. The most valuable part of Mr. Drinkwater's critical equipment is his ability to define, to extract the essential qualities of a poet, and differentiate significantly between his work and that of another.

This he does for Sidney, Milton, Gray, Coleridge, Wordsworth and Shelley, and in "Modern Instances" for Cory and Lord de Tabley (Victorian poets now almost forgotten), for Henry and Mrs. Meynell, for Robinson (whose work he says is still little known in England), for Houseman, Massfield, Brooke and Ledwidge. The two chapters at the close of the book, about Rupert Brooke and Francis Ledwidge, stand out from the rest by reason of their tenderness and fervor. Mr. Drinkwater is always careful and exact; here he is ardent. Brooke was his friend and Ledwidge, the young Irish peasant poet, was to him another Burns. Passing on at 25, Ledwidge left two volumes of verse and material for another, unpublished. Reading his poems in order, one finds not only loveliness but a growth in power and tranquil certainty.

The two chapters at the close of the book, about Rupert Brooke and Francis Ledwidge, stand out from the rest by reason of their tenderness and fervor. Mr. Drinkwater is always careful and exact; here he is ardent. Brooke was his friend and Ledwidge, the young Irish peasant poet, was to him another Burns. Passing on at 25, Ledwidge left two volumes of verse and material for another, unpublished. Reading his poems in order, one finds not only loveliness but a growth in power and tranquil certainty.

A CERTAIN CROSSROAD

Emilie Loring

Author of "The Trail of Conflict," "Here Comes the Sun,"

Adventure lurks at the crossroad. The romance of a man and girl whose meeting at "A Certain Crossroad" leads them through danger to a final triumph.

Third Large Printing HERE COMES THE SUN by the same author

A fast-moving story of love and clean politics in a New England town.

At all bookstores, \$2.00

The Penn Publishing Company Philadelphia

The Christian Science Benevolent Association SANATORIUM

910 Boylston Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

A temporary home for those under Christian Science treatment and a resort where Christian Scientists may go and recruit. Staff of nurses and attendants available when this assistance is needed.

Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application blanks to: The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 216 Huntington Ave., Boston, 17, Mass.

A Journalist's Reflections

The Public Life, by J. A. Spender. Two vols. London: Cassell, 39s. net.

WITHOUT the journalist, public life would be private—and today, impossible. If it were by chance possible it would be dangerous. So the journalist is in a sense both the author and the recorder of the drama of his time for the man who depends, as nearly all do, on the newspaper for his knowledge, even his consciousness, of the world. Modern journalism in England has had few better servants than Mr. Spender. For years he has been a considerable number of people in London, especially those who disagreed with him, buy the evening Westminster Gazette, not for his news, certainly not because it was of an artistic green in color, but for its first leading article. There are many publicists today who would like to be able to do that.

Salable Views

To those who do not know so much about his writings, these two volumes indicate why he was able to make views, as distinct from news, salable enough for the posters, and to compel politicians to ask themselves "what J. A. S. is saying to-night." He did not do it by being devastatingly bright or arresting. He did not italicize his epigrams, he scarcely indulged in epigrams. He had no "stunts"; he did not demolish one popular idol after another. He did not dogmatize, nor assert. He argued. And he argued with such limpid lucidity, such literary urbanity, such calm and cool conviction, fortified by knowledge, that his articles became a necessary part of political education.

"The Public Life" is a survey, an assessment—in a sense, a plea. Eschewing partisanship, he looks back, looks round and looks forward. He has moved close to the heart of things for years. The British Liberal Party that was, owed him much. He is still actively employing his pen, and his words have not lost authority in the greater detachment and the freedom from editorial cares he now enjoys. Experience and observation, a keen, scrutinizing intellect and a background of deep culture are strong claims on our attention. Mr. Spender is a philosopher, and has the ideal of the public life. His examination of the parliamentary position, its development since the days of the great Victorians, has the authority of one who "knows the inside." He writes of politics and the press as a politician and a journalist, but as one who, in both capacities, has served no master but his conscience, sought no good but the public good.

Holds Scales Steadily

Now and then, in dealing with the personalities that have lent vivid touches to the political scene, he strips the mask of gentility, and without effort, and we see the real man. Even when he deals with men for whom he cannot have a great affection, he is commendably impartial.

His judgments of Lloyd George, Northcliffe, Chamberlain are not unfair. He holds the scales steadily, and while he does not disguise his own beliefs, he respects those of his opponents. Here and there a deliciously light touch is woven into the texture of what is necessarily a serious, but never a solemn or portentously heavy thesis. Here is Gladstone's code about what disclosures were permissible:

If he wrote a letter with no mark on it, the recipient might presume that it was intended for publication. It was marked "private" it might be shown to any one but not published; if it was marked "confidential" it might be shown to colleagues and not withheld from wives; if it was marked "secret" it was not to be shown to wives.

The Press and the Public

The most important chapter in the book is that entitled "The Press and the Public Life." Journalism has changed enormously since Mr. Spender's early days. His account of the change and his warnings of its dangers are the best thing yet done on this subject. He generates no heat; but he sheds a clear light on a vital public matter.

His brief but suggestive excursion into the realm of international politics results in an admirably clear picture of the influence of the press on foreign politics, and the difficulties and dangers inseparable from that influence. He also has some valuable things to say on American politics.

Mr. Spender no longer sits in the editorial chair. He has fewer counterparts in that exciting and exacting rôle than some of us would like. But there is no man who cares for the public life—and none of us can be dissociated from it—for whom these two volumes are not a sane, constant, and quiet affirmation of the value of his noblest promptings.

Simon the Goldheaver, by George Heyer (Boston: Small, Maynard & Co. \$2), dating far back to the fifteenth century, follows the traditions of the historic romance from the title to the last very exciting moments. The phenomenal rise of Simon, self-styled Beauvallet (because his father was Malvallet) of that remote age, beginning an unknown vassal and emerging, through his own grit, as the king's right-hand man. In today's novel the course would be from office boy to presidency of a steel trust—but how much more fascinating is the former, with its dark castles, bristling forests, clanking armor, sworn fealties and brusque (but gentle) cave man scenes. It takes long for Simon's cold heart to glow, and curiously enough only a heart equally frigid can accomplish the feat. The writer has many devices for enhancing the atmosphere, but one wishes that she didn't follow so minutely the traditional plot of the romance—it weakens the surprise element considerably.

Shriners' Meeting

Los Angeles June 1-6

The Christian Science Monitor will cover the sessions of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine with special reporters, and full and comprehensive reports will be published daily on the convention dates.

An advance story, giving the entertainment program, appears in today's Monitor.

All Masons—particularly those who are to attend the convention—will be interested in the complete file of Shrine Convention reports which will appear in seven issues of the Monitor. Mailed to any address for 35 cents.

The Christian Science Monitor

An International Daily Newspaper

BACK BAY STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

Recent Books in Brief Review

The Mysteries of Ann, by Alice Brown (New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2) is the "thriller" type of story, adapted to the author's own special type of New Englander, and she has achieved an effect that is both odd and entertaining. Ann Hale has always been "queer," that is, not of a pattern with everyone else in town. She lives entirely within herself, her activities keeping pace with her vivid imagination. Ann's newest eccentricity was the wholesale absorption of detective stories, until she went so far as to build up a hypothetical murder. When, almost immediately following her imaginative plan, the crime actually took place pretty much as Ann had planned it, it was naturally brought to her door, particularly since she was seen to be the only one with a motive. Instead of fighting the authorities Ann hungrily agrees to everything, so that her particular story may get on to a story-book denouement. Of course it wasn't Ann who committed the crime, but it was Ann who discovered the truth of the matter. But throughout, Ann is the chief interest in the book, rather than the story.

Tales You Won't Believe, by Gene Stratton Porter (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$3.00) consists of 15 stories culled from the author's long and varied experience with insects, birds, flowers, and animals. The basis of the selection is made plain in the title and the stories pretty nearly live up to it. As Mrs. Porter is primarily a bird-lover, it is natural that more than half the book be devoted to her feathered friends.

Throughout the book there is a strong appeal for education which shall lessen the wanton and ignorant devastation among flowers and birds. In spite of the fact that one wears a little of the incessant rhapsody into which the author's enthusiasm betrays her.

Great University Memorials (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press. \$3) has been issued by the University of Chicago committee on development with the hope evidently of stimulating contributions for several new buildings needed by the college. The authors mention the liberality of many Americans of wealth who have perpetuated their names by giving to institutions of learning. Whether this is the finest inducement for giving is a question that perhaps need not be argued here. Several plates of proposed plans for new buildings are shown. A mathematics building, a chemistry building, an administrative building and others have all been planned in the prevailing collegiate Gothic of the university group.

The Annation Society, by J. S. Fletcher (New York: New York Knopf. \$2), is one of the best of Mr. Fletcher's detective stories, for he has added to his usual good workmanship and interest a vivid suspense.

The story is based on the rumors current not so long ago that there was an organized traffic in transferring priceless art treasures of Europe to America. This is the society of the title. A diamond cross

disappears from a country house outside of London, is traced by the hero to the city, and then to Paris; is there confiscated by the hero, dispatched to its legal owner, only to be once more seized by the villains. It is the running to earth of the members of the society that makes up the book. A capital story amazingly well told.

Variety, by Richard Connell (New York: Minton, Balch & Co. \$2), has great variety in the sense that these collected stories deal with quite different types of emotions or are examples of different sorts of fiction, but underneath them all is the satire of Connell, half amused and half touched by the triviality of commonplace life. They prove the author to be a keen observer of urban and suburban life, and impatient of the modern trend of standardization. A readable collection of stories well adapted to the season.

Diamond and Jewelry Brokers MARKWELL & COMPANY

Suite 302, Citizens National Bank Bldg. LOS ANGELES Tel. Vanduyke 5092

MOths

SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Pure, Woolen, all clothing protected. No cold storage. No airing. No clinging. SENTRY SALON CO., 64 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass.

The Widest Read Book in the World is the Bible—we carry it Send for Catalog or call at the Massachusetts Bible Society 41 Bromfield St., Boston

Lovell & Lovell MASTERPIECES "AMERICA'S FINEST CHOCOLATES" ASK YOUR DEALER

The Elizabeth Candy Shops 416 Moody Street, Waltham, Mass. 108 Main Street, Gardner, Mass.

Chocolates & Bon Bons, Caramels \$1.25 lb. Postpaid \$1.00 lb. We serve sandwiches, hot drinks, ice cream, sodas, etc.

BOOK MARKERS Transparent, hold fast, and are practically indestructible. The original marker to include all these features. Three sizes. Readers, Library Pocket Set of thirty, postpaid, \$1.00. Box 155 PERFECT MARKER Yonkers, N. Y.

EMBOSSED STATIONERY 100 Folded Sheets or 200 Single Sheets and 100 Envelopes 20c extra west of the Mississippi. White, blue, green or gold embossing. Order direct or send for free samples. LEWIS STATIONERY COMPANY 255 2nd Ave., Troy, N. Y.

The Old Corner Book Store 50 Bromfield Street Boston, Mass. Telephone Main 7069

Books Lauriat's Synonymous Terms

385 Washington Street opp. Franklin Street, BOSTON Telephone Congress 9900 Switchboard Service

THE HOME FORUM

Round About Shottery

The Tree and the Poem

THE trees in spring are always ready with their welcome. This warm welcome expressed in their lovely tenderness, makes a profound human appeal. They are, I think, most beautiful when they are arrayed in the gold and amber of new leaflets. Who could ever forget Joyce Kilmer's incomparable poem.

I think that I shall never see
A poem lovely as a tree;

Another tree poet, of a still later day, Ethel Marjorie Knapp, tells their conquest over her.

So many years I saw you not at all,
Blind to your beauty.
I wandered through the grass, my
eyes deep in a book,
And grateful for your shade only for
my studies' sake.

Then suddenly through a friend's eyes
I saw you as you were.
It was in the winter when you
were gray and leafless against
a gray sky.

My heart warmed to you, loving
your beauty, begging for your
friendship.
And you gave me of yourselves
generously, freely, forgetting
my long indifference.

When summer came with your wonder
of green leaves
I loved you anew.

Of all the trees of the poets the poplars would seem to be the favorites. Is this because they stand out in conspicuous grandeur of spiral height? Or is it because of their ethereal delicacy of quivering leaf? It would be difficult to say. The silver-lined leaves of the white poplar are only approached in their delicacy and beauty by the exquisitely and delicately-tinged rose and copper catkins of the black poplar that glisten and dance in the sunbeams of early morning. Yet it is the silver and green of the white poplar's lovely leafage that the poets seem to love best of all.

The green woods moved and the light poplar shook
Its silver pyramid of leaves.

Some of my own sweetest and dearest days have been spent, not looking at elegant poplars, but playing under massive tenebrous elms, foraging under delightful beeches for nuts, and hunting for acorns beneath mighty oaks. I have read of the heroic days of Rufus in the New Forest, of Robin Hood's Merry Men in Sherwood Forest, and of the signing of Magna Charta and the trees of Runnymede, of the Oaks of Mount Etna, of the orange groves of California and the Australian Bush, and of the olive trees in the Gardens of Jerusalem; but the splendid dimension, the luxuriance of foliage, the strength and vitality of "rugged

elms" cast the supreme spell upon me—in that garden-land
very small and very green,
And full of little lanes and all dense
with flowers
That wind along and lose themselves
in a gray sky.
Mossed farms and parks, and fields
of quiet sheep.
And in the hamlets where her stail
wails sleep
Low bells tinkle out from old elm-
hidden towers.

Yes, and in this other land of rocks
and hills and vast prairies and craggy
mountains and deep rivers.

Winds of the night around us sighing,
In the elm trees murmur low;
In the elm trees murmur low;
Let no ruder sounds replying,
Break our happy voices' flow.

Elms (said friends of mine who
were "taking forestry") live half a
thousand years; so new meaning was
given to Tennyson's "immortal
elms," as we strode through the
woods.

The woods—companies of trees!
How grand they stand! Always a
lure lies within their green and
foaming depths. Spring is, if possible,
more wonderful in a wood than
elsewhere. You may tread its cathedral
aisles and look up at its gothic
groves of clerestory and feel the deep
peace of God as in a beautiful sanctuary.
Here you may behold as in a
picture the conquest of spring in a
fairland of silver and black, russet
and green. Here is a place of peace!

Every step one threads through the
spongy aisles gives one the sense of
an irreverent intrusion. How does
one know what conversation is being
had? The trees are being interrupted
by one's footfall, the cracking of that
last stick? Was it not Emerson who
said, "I should not be surprised if a
tree spoke to me"? That is what one
feels oftentimes in the midst of a
wood. Yet whatever colloquies the
trees are holding as one advances
Nature puts a hushing finger to their
lips: high traffickings in speech are
abstained, and what reigns supreme
and whelms one with wonder is the
depth of knowledge that peers at
one from the eye of the violet. The
whole of the forest seems to be in
possession of a dark secret, a happy
secret, the trees and bushes are
holding their sides to stop from
laughing! Mystery broods around
and holds many delights as one walks
amongst the abundance of vitality
and color. Alas, that the beauty is
uncapturable! Ah, regent oak, emblem
of strength, type of glory, that
forever holds an inviolable place in
the heart of a great people, sacred
to the Greek, useful to the English,
worshipped by all who love the
rugged virtues, how one would like
to get closer to your solid heart!

No wonder that great lover of
beauty, Keats, could see the lordly
oaks as "the great lords of the
mighty woods." And what can one
say of the flimsy-lacy horse-chestnut
arrayed in fresh green foliage and
masses of pyramidal blossoms, each
flame-shaped flower burning like a
votive candle, the whole tree like a
gigantic candelabrum lighted for the
Festival of Spring? One dare not try
to write of the glories of the silver
birch, the copper beech, the sycamore
and plane, the lime and the lindens
and the lilacs! Where, indeed,
could one stop?

It was under the plane tree that
the great Socrates was moved by a
great and mighty inspiration and
his lips gave forth goodly matter.
The first genuine nature poet in English
literature, who loved nature for
her own sake, Andrew Marvell, tells
how the trees are dear companions,
shielding him safe from the claims
of the world. Torn between political
ambition and love of country, he cries:

How safe, methinks, and strong be-
hind
These trees, have I encamped my
mind.
Bind me, ye woodbines with your
curls, and I will be content.

Curl me about ye gadding vines;
And oh, so close your circles lace
That I may never leave this place;
But lest your fetters prove too weak,
I will not trust in your embrace.
Do you, O brambles, chain me, too,
And, courteous briars, nail me
there!

The beautiful in nature, and every
expression of an artist's higher as-
piration calls for our close attention
and reverent awe—and especially in
these great industrial days. One loves
to dwell upon the variegated loveliness
of nature—the bright plumage
of humming birds, the blossoms of
orchids, the rainbow tints of the peacock,
the pictured wings of the lepidoptera,
the delicate pigments of zoophytes
and mollusks, the silver
grays and pinks and golds of fishes,
the yellows, browns, and neutrals
of reptiles and mammals, the
brilliance and delicacy of color in the
mosses and lichens, the never-ending
diversity of the hedges, and the
beautiful birth of color in the buds
of these spring days. Nature surely
knows how to mix her paints and
blend her colors! But I often think,
at the spring of the year, that hav-
ing grown tired of working in color,
Nature flings her paint pot away to
try her unerring skill in producing
shades of green upon the trees.

Annihilating all that's made
To a green thought in a green shade.
J. M.

Sail-boats
(White Bear Lake)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Sail-boats are butterflies
With forgotten wings.

Sometimes
I shall tune a poem
Awakening them.
It will be a thin blue song
With scarlet edges.
They will hear this.

And with remembered wings,
From wooded shores,
There will be a fluttering,
a waving of butterfly
handkerchiefs—
Thanking me.

Flora Lawrence Myers.

After seeing the church, I walked
through the fields and allotment
gardens to Shottery, just as the sun
was setting in a red-gold haze. This
hamlet is an anyhow place, with
ratty walls, high walls and some
modern buildings. On the left of the
pathway, however, stands an ancient
manor-house of stone and timber
with a dove-cote, once held by the
Harewells of Wootton Bassett. . . .
Here and there, too, by the wayside,
are a few ancient black and white
cottages with curving timbers, fan-
cifully named to attract the
traveller.

Anne's cottage is at the far end
of the hamlet by the little stream,
the "rith," called after a certain
Scott, who gave his name to Shot-
tery long ago. The name "aet Scotta"

"rith" occurs as early as 704, for
these low-lying places by the Avon
meadows seem to have been colonized
very early. Shottery was given to
the bishopric of Worcester by
Offa, King of Mercia, in the eighth
century, and had it not been for the
modern buildings, it might have fur-
nished historians with evidence
about the processes of settlement in
early times. But we are straying
from Anne's cottage, which, though
become over-familiar from countless
reproductions, is in actuality a very
lovely place. Of many colours, being
of thatched stone and timbers, re-
paired here and there with brick, it
is on the whole a well-preserved
specimen of the farm-house of the
Elizabethan age, and they have
planted, very happily, bushes of
lavender in the garden. . . .

Evening was coming on, so I had
tea in a cottage kitchen with a
cracked floor and an ancient piece
of timber, curving earthwards like
a bit of a pair of gable-forks, such
as Mr. Addy talks of in his learned
and delightful book on the "Evolu-
tion of the House." There was a
comfortable armchair and a glorious
open fire, and being left to myself
beside it. . . . I fell a-thinking of
the impressions of the day, of
Shakespeare, the miracle with the
exclusive personality, and of Anne,
whose fortunes were linked with his.
The poet, as they remembered him
in eighteenth-century Stratford,
when the planting of the mulberry
tree was still a matter of common
talk, was a wit and a shrewd man
in the business world. Graves of

Michelton speaks thus of him in the
"Spiritual Quixote." "O, I know
Stratford-on-Avon very well," says
one of the characters in that book;
"it's the place where Shakespeare,
the great jester, was born." "All
the idea which the country people
have of the great genius," says
Graves, "is that he excelled in smart
repartees, and 'selling of bargains,'
as they call it." This last is the side
of his personality that legal docu-
ments reveal.

For the rest what do we know?
He worked, he loved greatly, his
comrades loved him. "I loved the
man and do honour his memory on
this side of the world as much as any,"
said Jonson. There must have been
men who overstepped the line—
Mary Dornier Harris, in "Unknown
Warwickshire."



Mill House in Finisterre. From a Drawing by O. Gieberich

Tamalpais

Mount Tamalpais seems to hold in
northern California a position a little
like that of Fujiyama in Japan. Al-
though its outline lacks the volcanic
symmetry of the Oriental peak, one
is in the same way conscious of its
presence; for at any rate as far as
San Francisco Bay is concerned, it
dominates the landscape in whatever
part of that fascinating series of
wandering inlets one may happen to
be, with its imposing presence.

Perhaps it is partly the nature of
the foothills out of which it rises
that help the parallel; those yellow
rolling hills—one had almost said
"rollicking"—that are here bossed
and patterned with the close-grown
and warthy emerald of live-oak and
the tawny bronze of gum trees, are
such amusingly close counterparts of
the gay and tufted domes which one
sees over and over again in the
"Hundred views of Fuji" and many
another print of the later Japanese.

But it is not only in such outward
signs that one sees resemblances.
Socially, too, the mountains are ad-
mirably alike. There are the "hikers,"
for instance, in place of the more
frequent riders and coolies of the
Hokusal. Yet strangely similar they
appear. From early on Saturday
until well on into Sunday, by day and
night the trails that wind about
amongst the heavily wooded valleys
of the foot-hills are alive with merry
tramps.

From all about, and especially from
San Francisco, they come, the well-
branded tramps of the mountain,
boys and girls, men and women,
rucksack on back and as little else
as may be, tramping up, up for a few
draughts of mountain air, a wide
view, and the sunrise.

It is not always, as Ruskin pointed
out, that the dwellers amongst the
hills have any appreciation of their
beauty, and Tamalpais is fortunate in
this regard. The praise of it on such
pilgrimages ascends to the grave
rings of the summit in a continuous
murmur of delight and happiness.

Tamalpais is admired as few moun-
tains are, for it is not burdened with
the excitement of the tourist so
much as made honorable by the af-
fectionate regard of life-long friends
nurtured within walking distance of
its kindly knees.

And this is one of its chiefest
charms; it is not a show-place only,
or a seventh wonder of the world—
a position so difficult to live up to—
but an essentially American institu-
tion of the West.

There are many trails of course
about its vast expanse, and many
changes of country. Plays are acted
on one shoulder, and in a secluded
valley to the north a company of
giant redwoods make a pool of
silence and warm darkness that is
greatly loved. As one climbs up to
the more scrubby parts of the sum-
mit, there are strange flowers to be
met with, yellow lilies and flower-
ing bushes of various kinds, and
under the taller growth the delight-
ful rock-loving spires of the scarlet
columbine; a truly representative of

THE sketch shows one of the
seven mills fed by a little river
in the valley of Saint Meric.
There are fields of grain in the valley
above and though a few of the old
windmills remain on the highest
hills most of the grain raised is
brought to the valley mills to be
ground.

It is very clean in the mill house.
The grinding is done in the upper
story, which is on a level with the
path which runs along the race. In
the one big room downstairs the
family lives. There are ancient ar-
moires in the room and two closed
beds. One lit-clos is at right angles
to the door and another at right
angles to the fireplace, thereby mak-
ing an alcove between the window
and the wide hearth. On the chimney
shelf there is a bright shine of brass
candlesticks.

Outside the old mill house there
is a smaller building with an open
fireplace which is used during the
summer months, and back of this
building is the big wheel turned by
the water flowing under it.

the purple dove-blossom of the lower
meadows of the earth.
Mountain views are always less
distinctive than views of the moun-
tains: for the varied shapes and
sizes of the things themselves are
more different than the distant vision
of even characteristic objects; and
these are comparatively rare in any
landscape. However, whether one
sees the sun rise or not, and it is
often a beautiful spectacle, there are
other things of interest to discover.

It is a good place from which to
learn the geography of the district,
after the early mist has cleared. At
first the whole valley-system and the
bay are shrouded in a dense white
fog. Mount Diablo is one of the first
things to be seen, thrusting its vivid
blue crest through the white veils,
and this is followed closely by the
other mountains and hills under
them, until the whole of the pale
winding length of the bay lies clear
and defined, from Sausalito to San
Raphael, Alameda, Oakland, and all
the lower slopes, and especially at
Mill Valley, are made joyous in color
at the very end, by the curious man-
na trees, that are one of the most
distinctive features of woods in these
parts. Dull purple their trunks tend
to be, but as the plane tree sheds its
bark in patches to produce the spec-
led patterning of various yellows and
pale greens we know so well, so this
California artist among trees sheds
the majority of its outer skin to
disclose an inner core of the loveliest
red. Shiny, or at least very smooth,
with much of the gleam of copper,
only redder, these sinuous scarlet
boughs add much to the beauty of
the undergrowth. They bear clusters
of smooth leaves, bright and intense
in colour, with long pale stems.

Maxwell Arnold in "An Artist in
America."

"Insegnaci ad orare"

Traduzione italiana dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in Inglese
su questa pagina

I CUORI degli uomini tendono
verso Dio più naturalmente che
le piante verso la luce del sole.
Questa verità presenta la certezza
della salvezza universale dal peccato,
dalla malattia e dalla morte.
Gesù ci assevera con tanta confidenza,
con tanta umiltà, con tanto amore,
che egli non impose mai a nessuno i
suoi insegnamenti; e coloro che erano
pronti per i suoi insegnamenti, si af-
follavano intorno a lui in moltitudini.
Nell'undicesimo capitolo di Luca noi
leggiamo: "E avvenne che, essendo
egli in un certo luogo, orando, . . .
alcuno dei suoi discepoli gli disse:
Signore, insegnaci ad orare, siccome
ancora Giovanni ha insegnato ai suoi
discepoli." Immediatamente Gesù di-
resse loro la semplice e profonda pre-
ghiera che fu conosciuta in tutta la
Cristianità col nome di Orazione Do-
menicale. Questa preghiera era il
tenere e immediato soddisfacimento
di un bisogno umano espresso, una
parte del grande comune desiderio
umano di comunicare intelligentemente
con la Deità. Subito dopo Gesù
diedde altre istruzioni ai suoi discepoli,
inculcando in loro la fede nella pre-
ghiera, assicurandoli del loro diritto
di richiedere un'amorevole risposta
alle loro preghiere, e cercando di
convincerli della sempre attiva sollecitudine del Padre celeste nel concedere
ogni bene ai suoi figli.

Gesù ammonì i suoi immediati se-
guaci cost fedelmente riguardo al
giusto metodo di pregare, che per
circa tre secoli dell'era Cristiana i
Cristiani pregarono con successo.
Come viene attestato dalle vittorie
riportate sul peccato, sulla malattia e
sulla morte. In seguito, a cagione di
una crescente falsa concezione della
natura di Dio, la natura della vera
preghiera fu largamente oscurata per
molti secoli. La preghiera del com-
prendimento fu soppiantata da una
preghiera di falsa credenza, che diede
un conforto negativo, da una convin-
zione che Dio esisteva, ma che raramente
era sicura di un qualsiasi
riconoscimento definito da parte di
Dio. Una parte del gran dono di Mary
Baker Eddy all'umanità fu la seconda
scoperta, per mezzo della Scienza
Cristiana, del metodo di Gesù nel
pregare.

Una grande moltitudine stava aspet-
tando la scoperta della Scienza Cri-
stiana, implorando ancora una volta:
"Insegnaci ad orare." L'esperienza
comune di quelli che non sanno il
giusto modo di pregare è bene illu-
strata dallo sforzo di un piccolo bam-
bino per trovare una preghiera che lo
soddisfacesse. Gli era stato insegnato
di pregare col ben noto verso infan-
tile, che incominciava, "Ora mi metto
a dormire." Una sera egli disse a
sua madre che quella preghiera non
gli piaceva e che non voleva più dir-
la. La madre stessa non sapeva molto sul
modo di pregare, ma aveva un grande
amore per il suo bambino, e saggiamente
riconobbe il suo diritto alla

libertà. Per due notti egli non disse
nessuna preghiera. La terza notte
egli disse: "Ho una preghiera tutta
mia ora; l'ho fatta io;" ed egli ripeté
ad alta voce la sua piccola preghiera:
"Ora lo poso il mio capo sul cuscino,
Ed ora mi addormento."

Una o due notti dopo, la madre disse
al bambino: "Forse ti piacerebbe di
imparare la mia preghiera;" ed essa
ripeté a lui l'Orazione Domenicale.
Il bimbo l'accettò con gioia e l'im-
parò prontamente. A facile seguire lo
svolgimento del pensiero del bambino in
questa evoluzione della preghiera. La
purezza del suo pensiero si ribellò
contro la quotidiana ripetizione del
pensiero della morte nella piccola
erronea preghiera. Nella sua propria
preghiera egli omise la morte, es-
presse semplice confidenza e si sforzò
di raggiungere una migliore compren-
sione di Dio. Fu il suo proprio sforzo
che rese la madre capace di offrirgli
la tenera preghiera di Gesù. Poco
tempo dopo, la madre si sentì spinta
ad incominciare lo studio della Scien-
za della preghiera, così come è inseg-
nata nella Scienza Cristiana.

A pagina 69 dei suoi "Poems," Mrs.
Eddy offre una preghiera per piccoli
bambini che molto dolcemente cor-
regge l'erronea teologia del "Ora mi
metto già a dormire." In essa il Dio
della vita e dell'amore figura supremo:
"O Dio Padre e Madre,
Che mi ami,
Guardami quando io dormo;
Guida i miei piccoli passi
In alto verso Te."

Tuttavia, Mrs. Eddy non impose ai
bambini di offrir esclusivamente que-
sta unica preghiera. Essa sapeva che
ogni bambino può imparare, capire ed
amare l'Orazione Domenicale, e il suo
significato spirituale, così come è dato
a pagina 16 e 17 di "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"
alla fine del capitolo sulla "Preghiera."
Essa sapeva che i bambini,
così come gli adulti, possono ripetere,
in un certo grado, le opere di Gesù,
imparando a pregare con la corretta
comprensione di Dio che la Scienza
Cristiana insegna.

A pagina 22 di "Pulpit and Press,"
Mrs. Eddy esprime una splendida profe-
zia, piena di ispirazione, per il ventesimo
secolo. Essa dice: "Tutte le
chiese Cristiane hanno un vincolo
comune, un nucleo o punto di con-
vergenza, una preghiera, l'Orazione
Domenicale;" ed aggiunge: "Se le
vite degli Scienziati Cristiani atten-
dono la loro fedeltà alla Verità, lo
predico che nel ventesimo secolo ogni
chiesa Cristiana del nostro paese, ed
alcune in paesi lontani, si approssi-
meranno sufficientemente alla concezione
della Scienza Cristiana per sanare gli
infermi nel suo nome."

A Giovanni di Patmo fu rivelata la
visione di un'universo pregevole all'uni-
sono: "Io udi ancora ogni creatura
che è nel cielo, e sopra la terra, e di

"Teach us to pray"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE hearts of men reach more
naturally toward God than
plants toward the light of the
sun. This truth presents the cer-
tainty of universal salvation from
sin, disease, and death. Jesus knew
this so trustingly, so humbly, and so
lovingly that he never forced his
teachings upon anyone; and those
who were ready for his teachings
thronged him in multitudes. In the
eleventh chapter of Luke we read,
"And it came to pass, that, as he was
praying in a certain place, . . . one
of his disciples said unto him, Lord,
teach us to pray, as John also taught
his disciples." Immediately Jesus
gave them the simple and profound
prayer which has come to be known
throughout Christendom as the Lord's
Prayer. This prayer was the tender
and instant fulfillment of an ex-
pressed human need, a part of the
great common human desire to com-
mune intelligently with Deity. Imme-
diately afterward Jesus gave his dis-
ciples further instruction, inculcating
faith in prayer, assuring them of
their right to expect a loving answer
to their prayers, and striving to con-
vince them of the ever active willing-
ness of the heavenly Father to be-
stow all good upon His children.

Jesus instructed his immediate fol-
lowers so faithfully in the correct
method of prayer that for about three
centuries of the Christian era Chris-
tians prayed successfully, as attested
in the healing of sin, of sickness, and
of death. Then through a growing
misconception of the nature of God,
the nature of true prayer was largely
obscured for many centuries. The
prayer of understanding was supplanted
by the prayer of blind belief,
which gave a negative comfort from a
conviction that God existed, but which
was seldom certain of any definite
acknowledgment from God. A por-
tion of Mary Baker Eddy's great gift
to humanity was the rediscovery,
through Christian Science, of Jesus'
method of prayer.

Waiting for the discovery of Chris-
tian Science was a great multitude,
again pleading, "Teach us to pray."
The common experience of those un-
versed in correct prayer is well illus-
trated in the efforts of a little child
to find a satisfactory prayer. He had
been taught to pray the familiar
childhood verse, beginning, "Now I
lay me down to sleep." One evening
he told his mother that he did not
like the prayer, and that he did not
wish to say it any more. The mother
herself did not know much about
praying; but she had a great deal of
love for her child, and she wisely
recognized his right to freedom. For
two nights he offered no prayer. The
third night he said, "I have a prayer
of my own now; I made it." And he
repeated aloud his own little prayer:
"Now I lay my head down on my
pillow,
And now I go to sleep."

sotto alla terra; e quelle che son nel
cielo, tutte le cose che sono in essi,
dicevano: A colui che siede in sul
trono, ed all'Agnello, sia la benedi-
zione, e l'onore, e la gloria, e la forza,
ne' secoli de' secoli."

Lines

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
The soft-voiced rain was pleading
With the violets all night—
The wind with caresses light
Has teased—the roses coaxed—today;
Till many voices heeded.
They have opened their dark door
Thrust their brave green spears
before
And come out to greet the May.
Frances Higgins.

Twelve Glorious Days

Our destination lay twenty won-
derful miles beyond the village.
We talked of the City as it is under the
influence of late spring, of what train
I had chosen and the fact that it was
eight minutes late but had made
them up and arrived at the village
on time, of the corn planting and the
new wheat platform. And all the
while my heart was singing madly
with the joy of what I saw and felt.
The road was clean and hard and
the morning all green and gold. The
sun upon the damp verdure wrought
a magic to enchant the city-going
soul of me; my eyes sought the
green-clad distance with eager de-
light. I reflected that just about now
I should be hurrying rapidly toward
the trolley station with one eye on
my watch and trusting I should not
miss this car, for it was at this
time I usually started for the office.
The sunflowers were already gaz-
ing raptly at the sun, flinging a wide
reflection of its own glory across
the fields. Like ragged white flow-
ers, like pale pyrites, and thick
clustered purple blooms, like bold,
pompous ones, crowded the fence
corners as we sped by. The vivid
roofs of green in the well-kept fields
looked fine and promising.
A tall windmill humming slowly in
the gentle breeze proclaimed our
approach to the large, white farm-
house. The smoke of a wood fire
curled lazily over the roof.
The old seat in the orchard was
there and the hammock, and I won-
dered if this were the same "mocker"
that sang here last year. The ragged
robins were blooming and the pinks
and hollyhocks; the shells around
the rosebed looked as if they had
been newly washed, and the roses
were beginning to bloom. We could
hear the busy cackle of the hens in
the barnyard, and I looked forward
to a garner of white and yellow eggs
when later I should unpack my old
straw hat in which to gather them.
Twelve days like this—no, eleven,
for this day was rapidly waning—
were mine in which to drink in the
abundant beauty of the countryside.
Full days they would be, days where-
in there would grow new inspiration
for daily tasks and wholesome rest
for living.

A night or two later, the mother said
to the child, "Perhaps you would like
to learn my prayer." She repeated
the Lord's Prayer to him; and he ac-
cepted it gladly and learned it read-
ily. It is easy to follow the unfold-
ment of the child's thought in this
evolution of prayer. The purity of
his thought protested against the
daily repetition of the thought of
death in the erroneous little prayer.
In his own prayer he omitted death,
expressed simple trust, and reached
out for a better understanding of
God. It was his own reaching out
which enabled the mother to offer
him the tender prayer of Jesus. A
short time thereafter, the mother was
led to begin to seek the knowledge
of the Science of prayer, as taught
in Christian Science.

On page 69 of her "Poems," Mrs.
Eddy offers a prayer for the little
children, which very sweetly corrects
the erroneous theology of "Now I lay
me down to sleep." In it the God of
life and love figures supreme:—

"Father—Mother God,
Loving me,—
Guard me when I sleep;
Guide my little feet
Up to Thee."

Mrs. Eddy, however, did not place a
limitation upon children by offering
this as their sole prayer. She knew
that any child can learn and under-
stand and love the Lord's Prayer, and
also its spiritual meaning, as given
on pages 16 and 17 of "Science and
Health with Key to the Scriptures,"
at the end of the beautiful chapter
on Prayer. She knew that children,
as well as their elders, can repeat
the words of Jesus in some degree,
by learning to pray with the correct
understanding of God which Chris-
tian Science teaches.

On page 22 of "Pulpit and Press,"
Mrs. Eddy voices a splendid and in-
spiring prophecy for the twentieth
century. She says, "All Christian
churches have one bond of unity, one
nucleus or point of convergence, one
prayer—the Lord's Prayer;" and she
adds, "If the lives of Christian Sci-
entists attest their fidelity to Truth, I
predict that in the twentieth century
every Christian church in our land
and a few in far-off lands, will
approximate the understanding of
Christian Science sufficiently to heal
the sick in his name."

To John on Patmos there was re-
vealed the vision of a universe pray-
ing in unison: "And every creature
which is in heaven, and on the earth,
and under the earth, and such as are
in the sea, and all that are in them,
heard I saying, Blessing, and honour,
and glory, and power, be unto him
that sitteth upon the throne, and unto
the Lamb for ever and ever."

(In another column will be found a trans-
lation of this article into Italian.)

PROSE
WORKS

Other Than
SCIENCE AND HEALTH
and the
CHURCH MANUAL
By
MARY BAKER EDDY

THE Trustees under the
Will of Mary Baker
Eddy have authorized the
publication of the prose
works of Mrs. Eddy other
than "Science and Health
with Key to the Scriptures,"
and the "Church Manual,"
in one volume, uniform in
style with the pocket editions
of her writings.

The new book of 1312
pages contains the following
books:

Miscellaneous Writings
Retrospection and Introspection
Unity of Good
Pulpit and Press
Rudimentary Divine Science
No and Yes
Christian Science versus
Pantheism
Message to The Mother Church
for 1900
Message to The Mother Church
for 1901
Message to The Mother Church
for 1902
Christian Healing
The People's Idea of God
The First Church of Christ,
Scientist, and Miscellaneous

For the greater convenience of
the student, the lines are numbered,
as in the text-book, and the above
titles compiled in the volume are
arranged in the order adopted in
compiling the "Concordance to
Other Writings."

Pocket edition, size 4 1/2 x 6 1/2
x 1 1/4 inches, printed on Oxford
India Bible paper, morocco, limp,
round corners in the volume, each
copy \$14.00; six or more, each
\$13.50.

Orders and remittances should be
sent to
HARRY I. HUNT,
Publisher's Agent,
107 Falmouth Street,
Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass.

THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily
Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays
and holidays, by The Christian
Science Publishing Society

General Classified Advertisements

<p>REAL ESTATE</p>	<p>REAL ESTATE</p>
<p>A. A. WHITE & CO.</p> <p><i>General Real Estate Brokers</i></p>	<p>FOR SALE, Northampton, East College—16-room frame house, new heating plant, drapery, gas, electricity, complete baths, extra toilet, laundry, dis- posal, all excellent condition; lot 150 square feet.</p>

17 S. E. 1st Avenue
MIAMI, FLORIDA

**COMPLETE
COMPETENT**

**SINCERE
SERVICE**

For Buyer and Seller
Personal or Written Inquiry Invited

Florida Real Estate

*Large Acreage, Downtown Business
Sites, Investments, Homes.*

ERNEST L. HILL REALTY CO.
235 W. Forsyth, Jacksonville, Fla.

Stockton and Company

Real Estate Investments
General Brokerage

colleges.

MRS. BELDEN, Real Estate
52 Harrison Ave., Northampton, Mass.

Ruidoso Springs, New Mexico
"The South-West's Greatest Summer Resort"
75 miles west of Roswell, 135 N. E. Hill-
cock, tall pines; trout, damselfly, bird
stores; daily mail; home sales and
for sale or rent.

H. E. CARTER COMPANY
Ruidoso Springs, Lincoln County, New Mexico

C. W. GRIFFIN REALTY CO.
Realtors
HOLLYWOOD AND WILSHIRE
INSURANCE
711 No. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Cal.
Holly. 2314

FORT VALLEY, GA.—Splendid far-
m lands or orchards for sale in the heart
of the peach belt of Georgia, on highway
and railroad. For information, write
MRS. ALICE ORANDALL, Fort Valley, Ga.

FOR SALE, commercial building, 200

122-124 Vail Arcade Building
MIAMI, FLORIDA

BALDWIN REALTY CO.
Incorporated
Real Estate and Insurance
110 W. Main St., Alhambra Calif.
Phone 68

HOME SITES
ON GULF OF MEXICO
Shells, bathing, fishing, fishing, W.
COGDELL DEVELOPMENT CO., 2nd
booklet, Sanibel Island, Fla.

Local Classified Advertisements
Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates
cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An
advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions)

REAL ESTATE **REAL ESTATE**

Commercial Silver Bluff
"Just a whisper from Biscayne Bay"

An unrestricted subdivision with railroad trackage; fronting Grapeland Boulevard (27th Avenue) and 32nd Avenue; in the heart of the city of Silver Bluff; a fast growing city, bounded on the north and east by the city of Miami, on the south by Biscayne Bay and Coconut Grove, and on the west by Coral Gables. The location speaks for itself. Think it over. Detailed information furnished on request.

COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES COMPANY
Owners
C. DAN WALLACE, *Selling Agent*
Offices—404 N. E. Second Avenue
382 Halcyon Arcade
3100 S. W. Grapeland Boulevard
Phone 3096 MIAMI, FLORIDA

Marblehead
Neck

Are you one of the many people who think that land here is too high for your pocketbook? We have a surprise for you. Visit the "Neck" and stop at our office. Discover what an excellent lot you can buy for your Summer cottage or for advance in value.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street Boston

**GIBSON
CATLETT'S
STUDIOS**
1117 Logan Bl.
CHICAGO
"The only business
of its kind"

SUMMER HOME, seven rooms, bath, garage, woodshed, 100 ft. lake front, price \$8000.00. For particulars address MRS. M. A. FULLER, Yankee Lake, Sullivan Co., New York.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANT
APARTMENT WANTED

Pretty Ditch Colonial in Waban

If you are looking for a real home in the surroundings most pleasing to the eye, you will find it in Waban. A good handy to depot, stores, etc., 10,000 feet of land, 6 rooms, bath, electric light, garage. House 6 rooms, sun room, tile bath, hot water heat, gas tubs, all oak floors, electric light, central vacuum, down water. Everything in the most modern style. Call for particulars in any way. Price \$14,500. Terms arranged. No. 251, shown by Mrs. S. R. CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc., 334 Washington Street, Boston

English Stucco, Wellesley

A beautiful and attractive home in a neighborhood, 10,000 feet water heat, 6 rooms, bath, hot water heat, tile bath, electric light, central vacuum, oak floors, gas and electric light, town water, fireplace. Has a very fine setting. Call for particulars in any way. Terms arranged. No. 254, shown by Mrs. C. R. Lamont, Wellesley. Telephone

I desire to rent an apartment of 3 or 4 rooms with sun porch and all modern conveniences. Single or two-family with garage; family of two adults and one child. Location Boston, Brookline, Allston or Cambridge. No children. Please to be accepted no later than September 1st. Please call or write to Mr. J. J. F. O'Brien, Room Z-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOARD FOR COLLEGE WOMAN, part 30, experience with children, would like infant or child to care for in her own home (Christian Science preferred). Address Box 193, Albany, N. Y.

LITTLE girl to board: ideal surroundings, good home, good school, good location from Boston. Box A-507, The Christian Science Monitor, Nagorda.

Nagorda Farm, Losbon, Maine

Does your boy need some care and suitable life? We have a beautiful place where he will receive the love and care of a mother and a home. We have a younger children, athletic compass for older group; vocal music and piano instruction for 2 years, \$150.00 down, \$200.00. Camp Director, ETHEL, 116 North Allen St., Albany, N. Y.

CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc.
294 Washington Street, Boston

BROOKLINE
Beaconsfield Section

Bright, colonial, city-type house, containing eight rooms, including two bedrooms and a nursery, indirect steam heat with automatic control; hardwood floors, six fireplaces, two washable rooms and laundry; extra large dining room; perfect condition throughout; owner is leaving for Europe for \$100,000 or best offer. For inspection address Box T-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Arlington—Two-Family

In one of the desirable sections; house of very large type—5-6 rooms; each apt. has a full bathroom, central oil heat, hardwood floors, kitchen in living rooms, dining rooms and hallways; central oil heat; no deposit; no down payment for double garage; \$18,000, \$8500 cash.

STURDY girl 11 wishes to spend July 1st through early September in the family home; enjoys doing her share of the family duties; prefer within 100 miles of Boston; Box D-180, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD
ASHEVILLE, North Carolina

"The Land of the Sky"

Board and Rooms at
RAVENSCROFT

MRS. ANNA M. CHRISTIAN
29 Ravenscroft Drive
MARION, Vm., 24618

WELLESLEY HILLS
This estate must be sold: \$14,500 takes it!
rooms, 12 years old; 14,000 feet of land;
the house has the finest, most complete
all Mrs. EARLE, Belmont 1758-J (Mass.).

GROCERY—Wonderful opportunity to
engage in a prosperous grocery business in the
City of Miami, Florida; 2500 sq. ft. store
(40 and increasing fast); in rapidly growing
neighborhood; excellent location; \$10,000
equipment \$5000; complete stock, fixtures and
franchise; practically turnkey; \$1000 cash
needed. Write: Mrs. J. H. Smith, 1000
N. 1st St., Miami, Fla.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED
Two rooms and board for 2 adults
and 1 child. Home in quiet neighborhood
preferred. Box W-31, The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET
Boston, Register St. Near Arlington
Practitioner's office. Call 2-1111.

BEAUTIFUL COLONIAL HOUSE
FOR SALE—Suitable for rest home; fine view; convenient transportation; house of 10 rooms, thoroughly modern, acre of land, garage, swimming pool. **Owner TTT.**

TORONTO BUSINESS PROPERTY, Yonge & Huron
—Splendid building, 30x111, 50 stories and basement; suit restaurant, auto showrooms, etc. **Owner TTT.**

Y-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Office for rent, appropriate for light or music studio, 1000 sq. ft. **Owner TTT.**

N. Y. C. City
er's office. Grand Central section; part time reasonable. Telephone Murray Hill 4-1111 afternoons.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE

[illegible]

000, Mass. Tel. Crystal 6449-J. by 8087-M.

EDITORIALS

There has been elaborated in Europe a pact which it is hoped will bring permanent peace between the Western nations. The pact has taken many forms. In 1919 it was a triple pact between France, America, and England. In 1922 it became a Franco-British pact, which collapsed at Cannes. Then it resolved itself into a general pact of mutual assistance which was fashioned at Geneva. In turn this gave way to the protocol, which was also rejected. Then there was talk of regional pacts, and these pacts have been put forward in various shapes. There is revived the idea of a Franco-British pact. There is adumbrated, above all, a Franco-German pact. One or other of these proposals—either a Franco-British agreement or a Franco-German agreement—is now accepted as the basis of any European accord.

But there are a dozen variations of this theme. Sometimes a pact between two countries is suggested; sometimes three; then Belgium is brought in as fourth party; Italy also would like to be included; Poland becomes alarmed at finding it is omitted; and members of the Little Entente wonder whether they, too, should not come in. But, after all, the pact, whether it is confined to three powers or is extended to seven, or even nine, chiefly concerns four countries, and the views of those four countries—Germany, France, England, and Poland—should therefore be carefully considered.

1. Germany is now anxious—of this there can be no doubt—to sign a convention with France by which the age-long feud will be brought to an end. She is tired of being regarded by the world as a guilty and an aggressive nation. Germany has been ostracized and feels keenly its exclusion from the concert of Europe. Germany, as it has been picturesquely put, wishes to re-enter the White Man's Club. Therefore it is prepared to give a fresh undertaking to respect the French frontiers; to renounce forever any claims to Alsace-Lorraine; to observe the clauses of the Treaty which call for the demilitarization of Rhineland; and, generally, to forget its ancient quarrel. The sincerity of Germany can hardly be called into question, but the problem of the Germano-Polish frontiers is not finally settled by this proffered pact.

2. The attitude of France is scarcely well defined. France cannot reject the German offer, but it is suspicious of a trap. It argues that a new document would add nothing to the Versailles Treaty, and in so far as it omitted part of the Versailles Treaty, would tend to weaken the 1919 arrangements. It sees that the voluntary signature of Germany would be better than the forced signature of Germany, but at the same time it remarks that if Poland, too, does not receive the fullest guarantees, then it is because Germany has designs on Poland. Should Germany eventually obtain a diplomatic or a military triumph over Poland, France fears that in its turn it would be attacked. Moreover, France leans toward the idea of a formal Franco-British alliance. It remembers, too, its policy of creating a network of alliances in central Europe which are frankly hostile to Germany. In any case, it demands a real disarmament of Germany and the preliminary entry of Germany into the League of Nations. Nevertheless, in spite of these criticisms, France may be induced to favor a rapprochement with Germany.

3. England, on its side, has abandoned the diplomatic tradition that safety is to be found in a Balance of Powers on the Continent. It no longer believes that by keeping France and Germany apart it will be able to sway events. It is quite prepared to assist in promoting a friendship between France and Germany. It is prepared even to give some kind of pledge for the diplomatic preservation of the status quo as between France and Germany, but it is not prepared to make promises which might involve it in a dispute between Germany and Poland. England will make sacrifices to assure peace, but it will not engage its army or its navy in causes which may not at a given moment appear to be worth fighting for. It regards many of the alliances of the Continent as more likely to produce war than to assure peace.

4. Poland has made its voice heard. It has reminded France that there exist special liens which would compel France to support Poland. It would look askance at any Franco-German accord to which England and other countries might adhere, because such an accord would appear to be a desertion of Poland. It would denounce, in other words, a Franco-German peace made at its expense. It would reproach France with sacrificing the interests of its friends. It proclaims that its omission would be equivalent to an invitation to Germany to seek the revision of the eastern frontiers and of arrangements in regard to the Polish corridor to Danzig.

Such is the position of the chief parties to this diplomatic discussion. This analysis has been made as frankly as it is possible to make it, because it would be idle to disguise the difficulties which stand in the way of an all-round acceptance of a suitable pact. Yet the difficulties are not insurmountable, and it is the business of the diplomatists to reconcile the four points of view which now appear to be divergent. One can see the possibility of a satisfactory compromise. It would be well to proceed cautiously, but there is undoubtedly much which is encouraging in the situation, inasmuch as all the countries concerned are facing the facts and are pressing their case somewhat deprecatingly, asserting that their sole desire is to arrive at an acceptable conclusion.

That there should be conversations of this character is in itself a hopeful sign. If it is premature to declare that a pact is certain, at any rate, one sees the problem far more clearly than ever before, and one realizes that the manner in which it is approached is conciliatory. At least one can without the smallest exaggeration say that the prospects were never brighter.

Now that large sums of public money have been advanced for the development of irrigation projects in the semi-arid agricultural sections of the western areas of the United States, the problem appears to be, according to Secretary of the Interior Work, to keep farmers on the projects upon which they have settled. Eventually, according to the plan agreed upon for financing these undertakings, the cost of improvements, as well as the cost of maintenance, is to be paid by the settlers, who, in taking up their claims, bind themselves not only to pay a nominal price per acre for the land, but to pay, for a term of years, or perpetually, a fixed sum per acre for the use of water furnished from a central distributing reservoir.

Secretary Work, whose view is supported by Dr. Elwood Mead, Commissioner of Reclamation, finds that the present tendency on the part of many of the farmers who have sought to improve these projects is to abandon them, thus allowing whatever loss may be entailed to fall upon the Government. He makes it quite plain that the development of new irrigation projects will not be recommended by his department until there is apparent a more encouraging disposition to utilize those that have already been provided. With work on some uncompleted projects still under way, it is estimated that the revenues derived from successful enterprises now in operation, as well as all funds appropriated by the Government, will be needed during the next decade to make these available for settlement.

It is not insisted, even by the unsuccessful settlers upon these reclaimed lands, so far as the fact appears, that the rates levied for the use of water are too high, or higher than they should be if it is necessary for the users to pay the actual expense incurred. And yet, with this annual charge adjusted as fairly as has been found possible, discouraged farmers are leaving lands partly improved and houses practically completed, and others have thus far failed to take their places. It has been made apparent that while the reclamation service can build irrigation dams and dig ditches, it cannot draft settlers and compel them to pay for the reclaimed lands, or even induce them to occupy them, until a way has been found to reward them, even meagerly, for their expenditure of time and labor.

Possibly the solution of the problem which naturally presents itself is the adoption of a policy which would provide for the payment of water taxes based upon gross or net production, rather than upon the acre-feet of water used. The plight of the irrigation project farmer of today is not greatly different from that of the homesteader of a former day who described his position as that of one betting his time and \$1.50 an acre against the Government's quarter section of land, that he could remain on it, and subsist, until the time came to "prove up." But the man who had the choice of a farm site in the days when the rich and abundantly watered prairie country stretched for unnumbered miles across plains and valleys, got much the best of the bargain, compared with the settler who, while unfamiliar with the methods of irrigation, attempts to make a crop on the deserts of New Mexico, Arizona or Nevada. If a subsidy of any kind is to be granted the farmers anywhere, it should go to those who have tried, as yet unsuccessfully, to reclaim these waste places.

Interesting attention has from time to time been directed to the fact that American transcontinental tourists, or, for that matter, all travelers who journey from east to west or from west to east through the gateway of Chicago, are compelled to change trains in that city. The same is true of St. Louis, if by choice or chance their route lies through the latter. This entails an unavoidable loss of time. Thus the Boston or New York business man, willing to pay the extra fare demanded upon so-called limited trains, that he may make the best possible time, loses in these transfers as much or more time than the faster train has enabled him to save theoretically.

This arrangement, which compels a transfer from station to station or from train to train, or, more correctly, the lack of provisions which would make such transshipment unnecessary, has existed ever since the first railroads carried passengers into and out of Chicago and St. Louis. These cities are, in fact, gateways. There is no passing through them as one passes through New York, even, or through Philadelphia, Washington, Kansas City or Denver. An unwillingly conceded toll of time, if not of money, is exacted from each and every brief sojourner. In Chicago, it is true, transportation between stations is provided by the railroads and paid for, presumably, by the holders of through tickets. In St. Louis, where all trains enter and depart from one station, the delayed traveler has the choice of remaining in the station or at the hotel operated in connection therewith, or of seeing the sights about town.

The possibility of eliminating these delays has long been discussed. Among the managers of trunk railroads, east and west, an arrangement by which through coaches might be transferred, in solid trains, through the gateways has been regarded not only as practicable, but easily possible by such an arrangement of tracks at Chicago as is now resorted to in carrying trains around or south of the center of Buffalo. In St. Louis it would not be necessary to build an additional mile of new tracks. Trains now entering the city from the east are, after entering Union Station, already headed for the west.

It is true, of course, that the railroads serving these two important terminals from either direction are, at least nominally, controlled under different ownerships. But this fact should not preclude the consummation of a working and operating agreement which would include the transfer of trains, just as at present a traffic agreement makes it possible for the traveler to be routed from coast to coast upon a single

Secretary Work Discusses Reclamation

ticket. That this arrangement never has been made in no way convincing that it should not be made now. Never before in the history of American railroading has through travel been as heavy as in recent years. It may be apparent at present to the owners and managers of east and west-bound railroads that the tendency of Atlantic coast travel is more and more toward north and south, and that any facility that would have the effect of attracting larger numbers of travelers to their lines might be worthy of consideration.

It is characteristic of everyone that when a journey is undertaken, be it long or short, any unnecessary hiatus or delay is not relished. Not all of us find it necessary to travel on extra-fare trains, but even the most casual sojourner, like Helen's babies, likes to "see the wheels go round." The objective point at journey's end is the spot of greatest desire. Way stations, no matter how large, or picturesque, or imposing, add little charm to the landscape.

Money might no doubt be assigned to musical causes with greater discrimination than it was by vote of the Carnegie Corporation trustees in New York the other day. Why should \$7500, somebody will ask, be given to an organization like the National Association of Schools of Music and Allied Arts, which scarcely exists, except under a man's hat? Why should part of \$15,000 go for music scholarships in Rome, and \$1500 for expenses incurred by a committee in sending students off to Fontainebleau? Why should not all the thousands be spent in the United States?

Again, question will be raised as to why the bestowals favor music on the conservative and academic side so much more than on the progressive and practical. Granted that the beneficiaries of the corporation must be institutions of a more or less educational type, why should radical and advanced ideas receive only the recognition of a \$7500 gift to the People's Chorus of New York, and a \$5000 gift to the New York Music Week Association? Strange that none of the forward movements in composition, which are the real hope of an original, in distinction from an imitative American art, should be encouraged! Strange, too, that opera, a branch that is perhaps the most desperately undeveloped of any in the country, should be ignored! Worse still, chamber music, which makes so large a return in proportion to the amount of the investment, has been left out!

But lest exclamation proceed too far, let those who object to the awards think of the opportunity awaiting them the next time. Let them ponder the case of Bryn Mawr College, which receives \$10,000 for its music division. Long ago, Bryn Mawr people, aware that they must let music have a chance if their college was to hold the high place it had gained in general esteem, established a department with a scant fund, and then started a search for a plentiful one. Last winter, they were courageous enough to assist in setting before the New York public a series of afternoon concerts in a hotel ballroom. Then let objectors consider the People's Chorus of New York. Its supporters have worked with an ardor that no discouragement chilled, to keep community singing, which arose in wartime, active. Finally, let them take note of the New York Music Week Association. Nobody knows what Music Week amounts to. Nothing has been proved about it, except that it exists and flourishes, thanks to a few persons whose faith and energy, it would seem, it is impossible to weaken.

So there the matter seems to stand. If representatives of the forward movement in composition, if those anxious for the realization of an American form of opera, and if those who entertain a zeal for the promotion of chamber music, feel slighted, they may need only to be a little more enthusiastically poor for awhile to become, through Carnegie money or perchance other benefaction, effectively rich.

Editorial Notes

Although a certain judge of a probate court in Massachusetts has the reputation for outspokenness on all subjects, this does not mean that every conclusion he draws must necessarily be infallible. Thus when, on a question being asked regarding a testator's alleged eccentricity of dress, he is quoted as having declared: "That is absolutely no evidence of unsoundness of mind; if the clothes a person wears is evidence of her insanity, then all the girls of today are crazy," all that he was really doing was setting up his own standard of what is correct in dress against what the fashions of the day decree. And this is a dangerous course to follow, for it is all merely a question of "relativity." Those who look upon present-day habits and fashions as being greatly inferior to those of their youth might to advantage ponder Cowper's words in "The Task":

Such dupes are men to custom, and so prone
To reverence what is ancient and can plead
A course of long observance for its use,
That even servitude, the worst of ills,
Because delivered down from sire to son,
Is kept and guarded as a sacred thing!

That all military French aircraft are now officially referred to as avions, the generic term for heavier-than-air machines of all types, must have been some satisfaction to Clément Ader, now generally regarded in France as having been the "father of aviation." For his "Avion" was the flying machine which in 1897 is said to have flown about 300 yards in the presence of representatives of the French Ministry of War. This was not the first airplane he had built, however, for he had been at work upon flying machines since 1886. After his 1897 demonstration he placed his plans at the service of the Government, but his machine had not inspired sufficient confidence, and his offer was refused. So bitter a blow was this refusal to him that he gave up his research work, burned his plans and went into retirement. Nevertheless, recognition for his pioneer work came to him gradually, and last summer he was made a Commander of the Legion of Honor, while his original machine is preserved in the Musée des Arts et Métiers.

Enterprise in Music and Its Reward

Among what may be called the more popular grievances of the time none occupies a more prominent place than the supposedly undue "spread" between the prices obtained by the producer and the prices paid by the consumer for the necessities of life. The middleman is regarded as the arch "profiteer." In older days he took the shape of the railroad companies. Today he is the vaguer person known as the financier of the trust. Somebody gets the difference between producers' and consumers' prices, and the public, be it consumer or be it producer, wants to know who it is, for it is convinced that he is taking far too much.

At the last election Stanley Baldwin promised to appoint a commission to inquire into the rise in food prices in recent times, to detect profiteering if it was taking place, and to make recommendations for the protection of the consumer in the future.

The first report of the commission, on bread and meat, has just been published. It is a considerable document, full of statistics and diagrams and painstaking analysis of the elaborate process whereby wheat produced in the United States and Canada, or beef and mutton grown in South America or Australia, finds its way onto the British breakfast table, day in day out, all the year round.

The whole report is a wonderful testimony to the elaboration and efficiency of the modern world-wide distributive system. But it provides little or no consolation for those who had hoped that an unknown band of profiteers would be revealed, and that prices would fall as soon as their misdeeds could be stopped.

The commission is inclined to think that here and there excessive profits, or costs which are unduly high may be discovered. But it cannot find anything very sensational. Nor can it suggest any very conclusive way of dealing with those conditions which it does disclose. It declares that trusts exist in the meat trade and it finds a tendency to combination in the wheat-milling industry.

It does not, however, regard trustification as in itself an evil, and it states that combination may lead to economies which, if there is no profiteering, will benefit the consumer. It has been unable to find the superfluous middleman, and it has proved that food prices have followed very much the same course as all other prices since the war. They are about 80 per cent higher than before the war, a fact which is mainly due to changes in the value of currencies, higher labor, transportation costs, etc.

Its only important recommendation is that a permanent food council should be appointed, representative of various interests, which should have no executive powers, but whose duty it should be to watch prices and to detect profiteering whenever it can be recognized, and to warn Parliament accordingly. In a word, the commission thinks that there is nothing very vitally expensive or wrong with the existing system. It indicates, however, that monopolies and near-monopolies are not to be trusted out of sight and that a permanent watchdog should be engaged to keep an eye on their behavior and to bark out loudly if anything suspicious occurs!

The report, no doubt, is a disappointment to many who had been expecting some big results. It has been bitterly attacked by the Labor Party which believes that the whole business of buying and importing foodstuffs should be done by the Government as it was during the war and that great economies could be effected thereby. This recommendation, indeed, is made by the Labor representative on the commission in a minority report. The majority, however, clearly never seriously contemplated following it. In fact, the difficulties, in peace time, in the way of a course such as it would involve are immense, while the economies are very problematical.

But the small consolation is that the report is a reminder to the public that the economic system is pretty well the resultant of

New York, May 23
New York's sidewalk cabarets have about forsaken jazz. Those old familiar strains that used to be puffed into the gloaming on harmonicas from the vantage point of the front steps or a handy lamp post, were left at home like a pair of old shoes, comfortable to seem elegant, when the city's youthful troubadours fared forth to exchange "blows" for the harmonica championship just awarded. When the din of battle had subsided, it was found that of the five youths who had won prizes, one of the 5000 who homesteaded the contest, only one was the winner of the fifth prize, tried out on one of the corner favorites on the judges. "You Gotta See Momma," wheezing off the harmonica manipulated by R. Janovuk, brought its thirteen-year-old sponsor a banjo-mandolin. From the other four, on the contrary, they were evincing such a keen interest in the contest, they were consulted, for the offerings included "Oriental," the sextet from "Lucia," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and the "National Emblem March." Jazz has long successfully ignored the covered ears of its original enemies, but now with this unkind blow from its supposed friends it may at last have to temper its shivers and shakes.

Being old-fashioned used to be quaint and a little distinctive, but now, with the ceaseless march of new ideas, it has become almost invisible. Thus A. Edison, who like a pair of old shoes, comfortable to seem elegant, when the city's youthful troubadours fared forth to exchange "blows" for the harmonica championship just awarded. When the din of battle had subsided, it was found that of the five youths who had won prizes, one of the 5000 who homesteaded the contest, only one was the winner of the fifth prize, tried out on one of the corner favorites on the judges. "You Gotta See Momma," wheezing off the harmonica manipulated by R. Janovuk, brought its thirteen-year-old sponsor a banjo-mandolin. From the other four, on the contrary, they were evincing such a keen interest in the contest, they were consulted, for the offerings included "Oriental," the sextet from "Lucia," Mendelssohn's "Spring Song" and the "National Emblem March." Jazz has long successfully ignored the covered ears of its original enemies, but now with this unkind blow from its supposed friends it may at last have to temper its shivers and shakes.

The world's supply of ruins, not including the steady grist from the wheels of progress in New York, seems ample enough to keep ahead of the demand. Already the shores of the Mediterranean are dotted with excavations, including five separate expeditions of Americans alone along the Nile, and work has started in the ancient Indian town near Globe, Ariz., yet the discoveries continue. The city of Quirigua, Guatemala, once a glory of the Mayan empire, is now described by returning travelers as yielding magnificent ruins and offering a new set of hieroglyphics inscrutable enough to make the most sophisticated archaeologist a tempting Christmas present. With occasional discoveries of this kind, time keeps a fairly even balance with the archaeologists, for while experts can uncover in a few years what it took time centuries to conceal, they have to spend decades finding out the meaning of things which it only took months to make.

Ignorance that was not only blisful but laudable was discovered by Magistrate William F. Farrell this week. Being a magistrate of the traffic court, he not only is a familiar figure, to their sorrow, to many automobilists, but also occupies one of the most widely known offices in the city. Going to it one morning, he hailed a passing taxicab and gave his destination merely as the "Traffic Court." But the driver, though he had been operating in New York for two years, did not know where the court was. Ordinarily, drivers may have their licenses revoked if they are unfamiliar with the route to familiar places, but unfortunately in this case was such a sign of veneration that it furnished the magistrate with material for a brief homily when he took his seat on the bench.

David Lochte, president of the national railroads of Germany, has just finished a visit to New York, where he has seen how the city gets its extraordinary subway crushes. With all due deference to the inventive genius of Germany, however, it may be doubted that Herr Lochte will ever be able to duplicate these crushes in his own country. He saw, to be sure, the most complete exhibition New York can give when he went to the Times

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON

the facts and motives which dominate mankind today. There is no short and easy road to any marked improvement. When humanity can overcome some of its national exclusiveness, its passion for money and what money will buy, its preoccupation with laying up provisions for the future in barns and lanks, and can substitute for it the economic teaching of the New Testament, then a more intelligent and a more economical system will be possible. It is in this direction rather than in the region of headhunting for profiteers, though these want watching all the same, that real progress will be made.

Everybody is wondering whether Wembley is going to succeed, for a second year. Those who have studied such situations will tell you that it is difficult to "sell" an exhibition to the public a second time, because of its insatiable appetite for something "new." But last year the weather was atrocious, and London is said to have hardly visited Wembley at all.

Anyhow the whole exhibition has been polished up, different shows have been provided, lighting effects have made it more gay, and the King and Queen have given it a fresh end-of. Time will show whether the optimists or the pessimists have been the best judges of human nature. The show is certainly worth seeing. One may hope that the public will think so, too.

The centenary of Thomas Henry Huxley's birth has brought forth a great volume of tribute to the influence he exerted on the religious and scientific thought of Great Britain and indeed of the world. Huxley was the great champion of the "scientific" spirit.

The idea of physical science was first really grasped in the modern world by Lord Bacon. It is responsible for most of the characteristic developments of the modern age. And Huxley was the man who used its discoveries and its methods to attack the orthodox theology of the nineteenth century. His encounters with the bishops were the perennial delight or horror of his time, according to whether the reader was an "evolutionist" of what would now be called a "fundamentalist." Natural science and old theology have now fought out their battle, and the result has been one which the champions of neither expected. Both have been knocked out. Probably nothing would more astonish the great Victorians, if they were to return to earth, than to discover how universal is the conviction in the modern world that natural science, whatever its limitations, may still have to unfold, cannot solve the problem which confronts mankind, and that the old theology cannot provide the key which will unlock the door of that spiritual universe, which the robust and best of humanity have always felt to be the true reality.

One story is told of Huxley which goes very near to the truth. One day, after an unusually vigorous controversy Huxley turned to his ecclesiastical antagonist and said, "You are very sure that you are right and I am wrong. What do you think is the matter with me?" "Well," replied his friend, "I think you are just color-blind, that is all." Huxley is said to have thought a moment and then with his usual honesty, to have remarked, "Perhaps you are right. And if I am, I should not know it."

That, of course, was exactly the point. All the wonderful gifts of intellect which enabled him to expose and annihilate the errors of a creedal theology could not in themselves lead him to the comprehension of spiritual values. "The wind bloweth where it listeth, and thou hearest the sound thereof, but canst not tell whence it cometh, and whither it goeth: so is every one that is born of the Spirit."

Huxley, in the intensity of his desire to show up the sham of older theology may have been heedless of the winds of Spirit. But the spiritual has not been the property of his thinking has undoubtedly helped to prepare the ground for the purer and more scientific Christian spirit which is sweeping the world today.

The Week in New York

Square station and watched how the crowds fit into the trains like pieces of a jig-saw puzzle. Such efficient loading, however, was not accomplished by the company alone. It merely furnished steel cars guaranteed not to stretch, and the public, through years of experience, developed the technique. Even the technique, however, probably would not have been developed but for the inexplicable fact that about twice too many persons always seem determined to live in New York.

The senate of elder statesmen of New York, an entirely unconstituted and elastic body to which elections are discovered, not made, has lately been found to stage its annual Indian Day program. Prince Chiquilla of the Cheyennes and a few other real Americans were present to welcome and help entertain the hundreds of paleface spectators. When the thumping of the tom-toms and the whooping of the braves had quieted down so that people could examine their programs, it was found that the warlike warrior, who had produced the noise and done the gymnastics most nearly as every good story book says they are done, was not one of those who was giving the dance of his fathers, but Julian Harris Salomon, director of the Boy Rangers of the Hecksher Foundation. If Mr. Salomon is a fair sample of the effect of Americanization on the palefaces, the next place to direct the campaign, clearly, will have to be among the natives.

An indication that the Americanization campaign is at least proceeding along effective lines came the other day when the American Indian Defense Association staged its annual Indian Day program. Prince Chiquilla of the Cheyennes and a few other real Americans were present to welcome and help entertain the hundreds of paleface spectators. When the thumping of the tom-toms and the whooping of the braves had quieted down so that people could examine their programs, it was found that the warlike warrior, who had produced the noise and done the gymnastics most nearly as every good story book says they are done, was not one of those who was giving the dance of his fathers, but Julian Harris Salomon, director of the Boy Rangers of the Hecksher Foundation. If Mr. Salomon is a fair sample of the effect of Americanization on the palefaces, the next place to direct the campaign, clearly, will have to be among the natives.

Letters to the Editor
Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must reserve the right to edit or to omit material. He does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Helping Journalism Out of the Woods
To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Please accept my grateful appreciation for the interesting and analytical article of L. N. Flint entitled, "Can the Public Help Journalism Get Out of the Woods?" The author pertinently and justly states in part:

When newspapers fail to render to society the things that are society's, they fail because the men who make them are inefficient in social consciousness or are incompetent through lack of education.

However, it is gratifying to note that this state of consciousness is surely, if not speedily, being supplanted by a more enlightened and responsible state of thought. To illustrate: the sincere desire of several newspapers in various localities (including our city), to endeavor to relegate "crime news" to oblivion—which is its natural habitat—certainly envisions a new dawn, and of this state of affairs THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is the pioneer and "pace-maker." N. W. Denver, Colo.